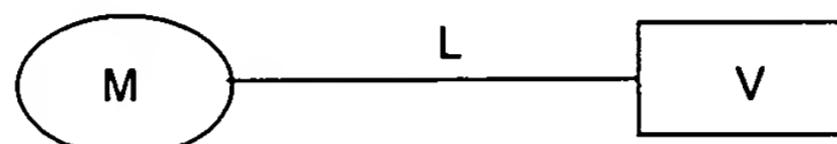


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

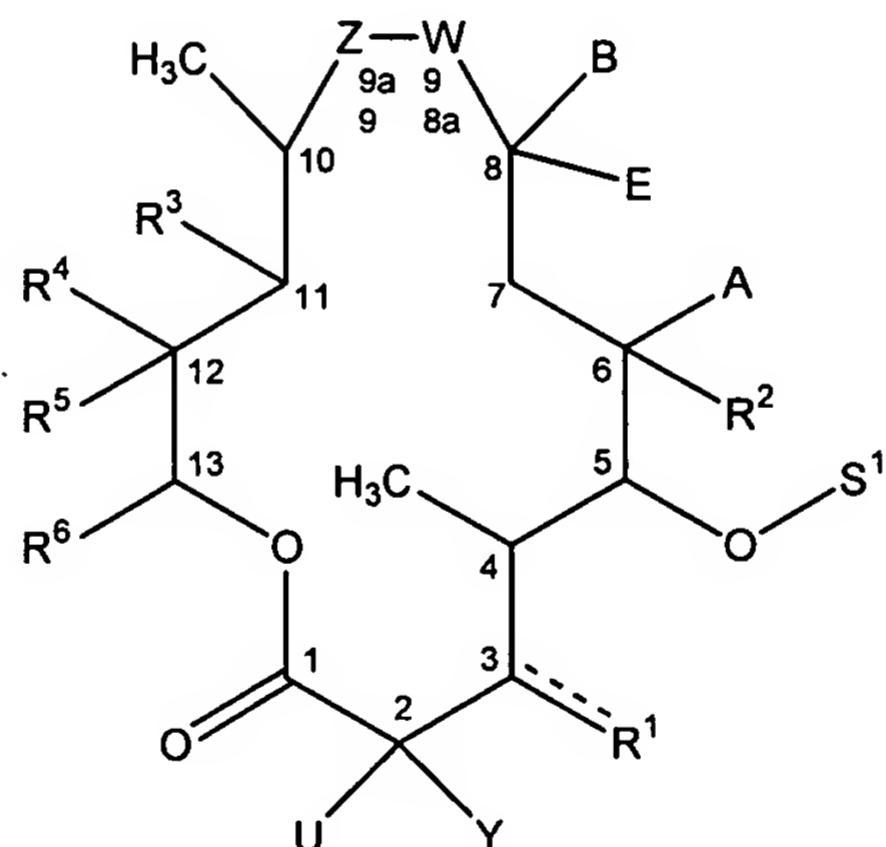
1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula **I**:

**I**

wherein

M represents a group of

Formula **II**:

**II**

wherein:

(i) Z and W independently are: >C=O, >CH₂, >CH-NR_tR_s, >N-R_N or >C=N-R_M or a bond
wherein:

R_t and R_s independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

R_M is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or OR^P ;

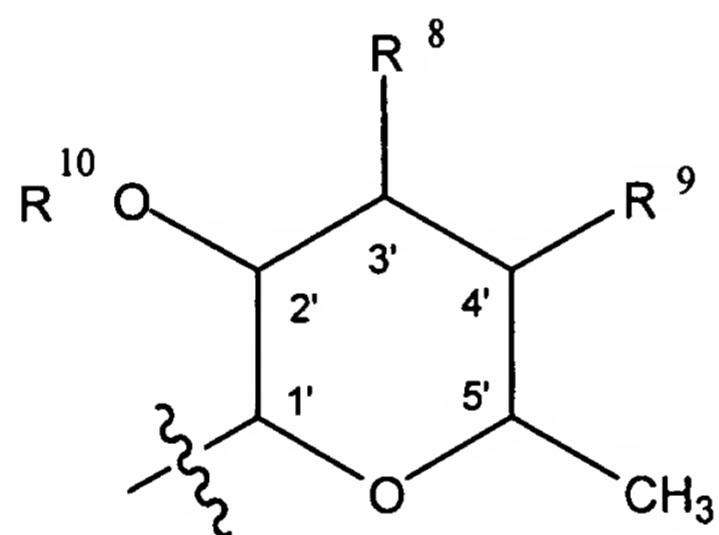
R_N is hydrogen, R^P , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or

$-C(X)-NR_tR_s$; wherein X is =O or =S;

provided that Z and W cannot both simultaneously be, $>C=O$, $>CH_2$,

$>CH-NR_tR_s$, $>N-R_N$ or $>C=N-R_M$ or a bond,

- (ii) U and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;
- (iii) R^1 is hydroxy, OR^P , $-O-S^2$ group or an =O;
- (iv) S^1 is a sugar moiety of formula:



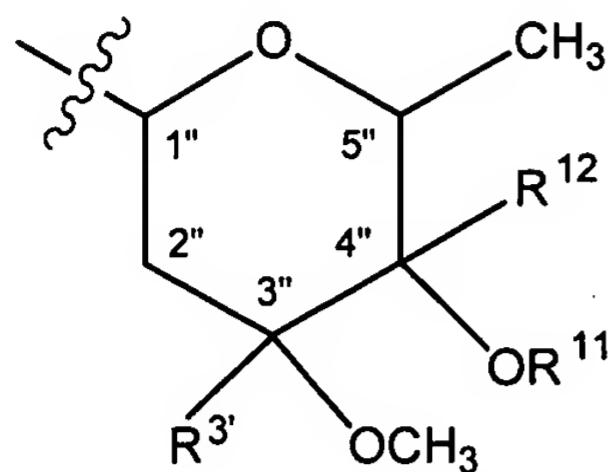
wherein

R^8 and R^9 are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or R^9 is hydrogen and R^8 is $-N(CH_3)R^y$, wherein

R^y is R^P , R^z or $-C(O)R^z$ wherein R^z is hydrogen or alkyl or alkenyl or alkynyl or cycloalkyl or aryl or heteroaryl or alkyl substituted with C_2-C_7 -alkyl, C_2-C_7 -alkenyl, C_2-C_7 -alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl

R^{10} is hydrogen or R^P ;

- (v) S^2 is a sugar moiety of formula :



wherein:

R^3' is hydrogen or methyl;

R^{11} is hydrogen, R^p or $O-R^{11}$ is a group that with R^{12} and with $C/4''$ carbon atom forms a $>C=O$ or epoxy group;

R^{12} is hydrogen or a group that with $O-R^{11}$ group and with $C/4''$ carbon atom forms a $>C=O$ or epoxy group;

- (vi) R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR^p or alkoxy
- (vii) A is hydrogen or methyl;
- (viii) B is methyl or epoxy;
- (ix) E is hydrogen or halogen;
- (x) R^3 is hydroxy, OR^p , alkoxy or R^3 is a group that with R^5 and with $C/11$ and $C/12$ carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate; or if W or Z is $>N-R_N$ R^3 is a group that with W or Z forms a cyclic carbamate;
- (xi) R^4 is C_1-C_4 alkyl;
- (xii) R^5 is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR^p , C_1-C_4 -alkoxy, or a group that with R^3 and with $C/11$ and $C/12$ carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate;
- (xiii) R^6 is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

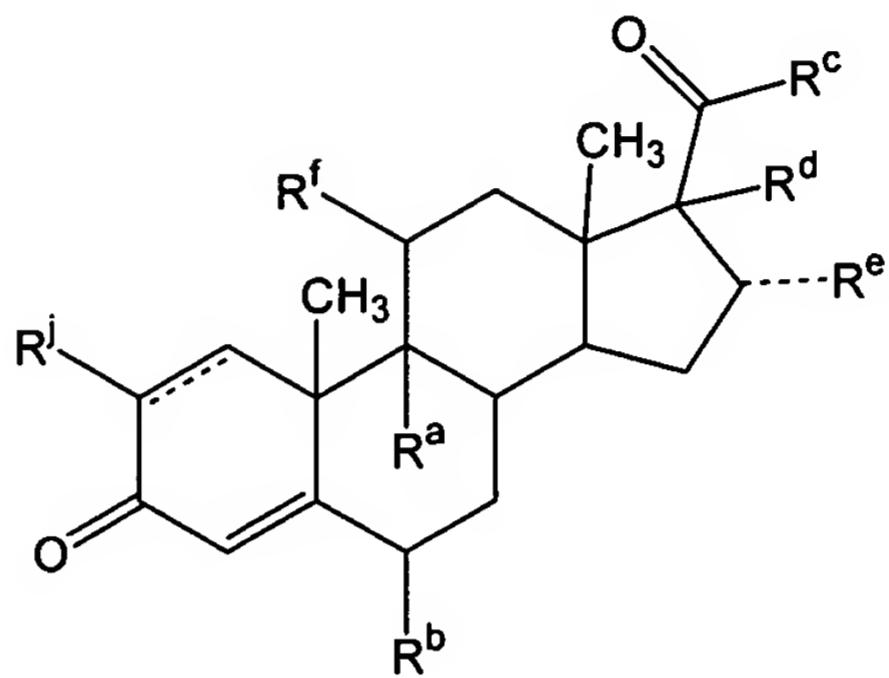
wherein **M** has a linkage site through which it is linked to **V** via linking group **L**; provided that the linkage site being at one or more of the following:

- a) any reactive hydroxy, nitrogen, or epoxy group located on S^1 , S^2 , or an aglycone oxygen if S^1 or/and S^2 is cleaved off;
- b) a reactive $>N-R_N$ or $-NR_tR_s$ or $=O$ group located on Z or W;
- c) a reactive hydroxy group located at any one of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^5 ;

d) any other group that can be first derivatized to a hydroxy or
 $-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$ group and

R^p is hydroxyl or amino protective group;

\mathbf{V} is chosen from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of the Formula \mathbf{X} :



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen ;

(ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAIDs selected from: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone,

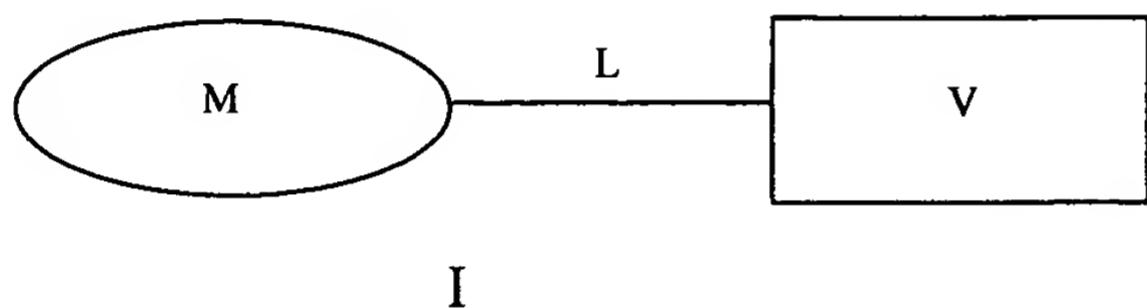
ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fencloxic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, resveratrol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptourine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan; and

(iv) an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selecting from aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane;

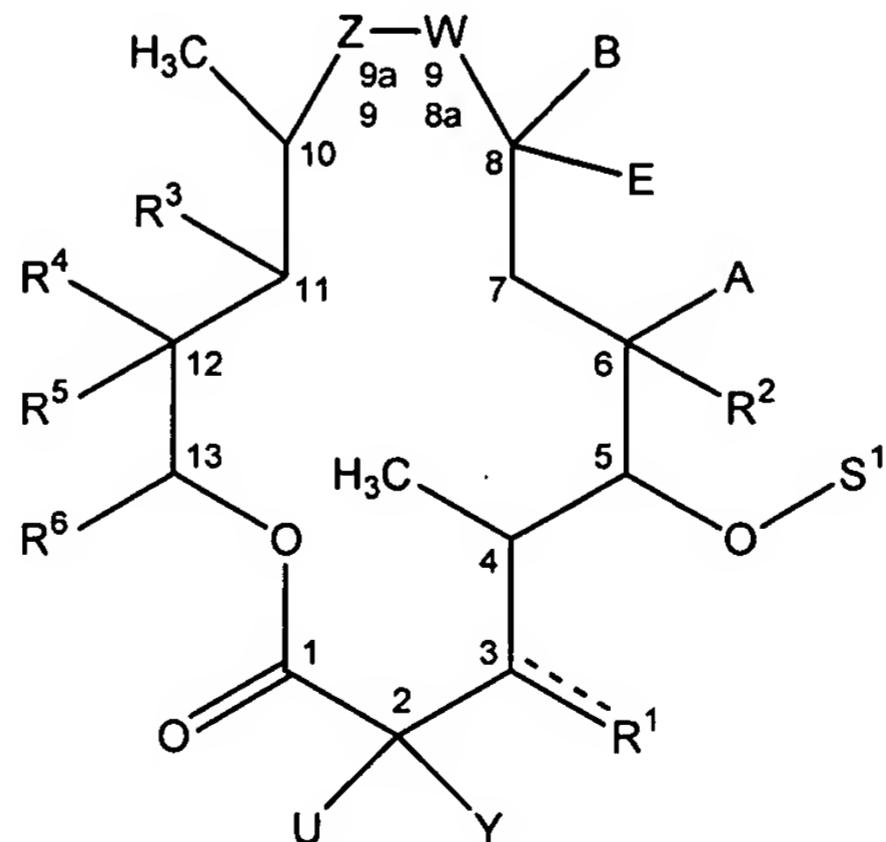
provided that when V is a steroid or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit, L is a peptide; and L is a linker molecule to which each of M and V are covalently linked; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof or an individual diastereoisomer thereof.

2. (Previously presented) A compound of the formula I:



wherein M represents a group of

Formula II:



II

wherein:

(i) Z and W independently are: $>\text{C}=\text{O}$, $>\text{CH}_2$, $>\text{CH}-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$, $>\text{N}-\text{R}_N$ or $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_M$ or a bond wherein:

R_t and R_s independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

R_M is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or OR^P ;

R_N is hydrogen, R^P , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or

$-\text{C}(\text{X})-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$; wherein X is =O or =S;

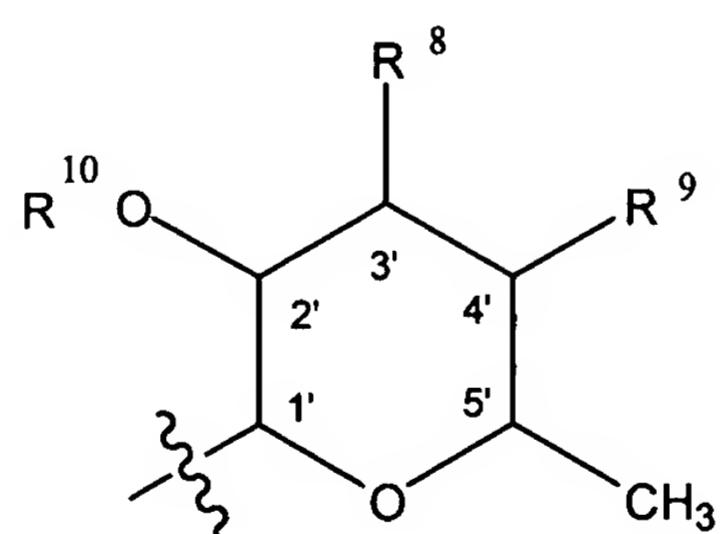
provided that Z and W cannot both simultaneously be, $>\text{C}=\text{O}$, $>\text{CH}_2$,

$>\text{CH}-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$, $>\text{N}-\text{R}_N$ or $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_M$ or a bond,

(ii) U and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;

(iii) R^1 is hydroxy, OR^P , $-\text{O}-\text{S}^2$ group or an =O;

(iv) S^1 is a sugar moiety of formula:



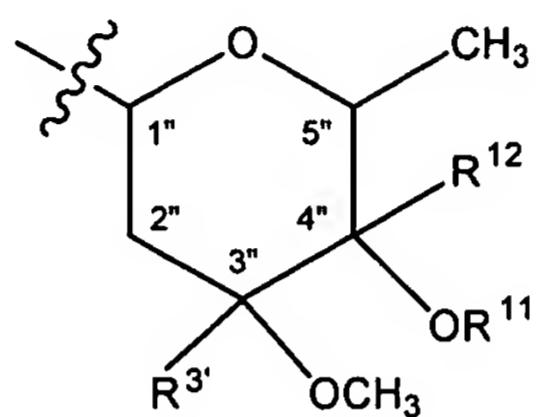
wherein

R^8 and R^9 are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or R^9 is hydrogen and R^8 is $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{R}^Y$, wherein

R^y is R^p , R^z or $-C(O)R^z$ wherein R^z is hydrogen or alkyl or alkenyl or alkynyl or cycloalkyl or aryl or heteroaryl or alkyl substituted with C_2 - C_7 -alkyl, C_2 - C_7 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_7 -alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl

R^{10} is hydrogen or R^p ;

(v) S^2 is a sugar moiety of formula :



wherein:

$R^{3'}$ is hydrogen or methyl;

R^{11} is hydrogen, R^p or $O-R^{11}$ is a group that with R^{12} and with $C/4''$ carbon atom forms a $>C=O$ or epoxy group;

R^{12} is hydrogen or a group that with $O-R^{11}$ group and with $C/4''$ carbon atom forms a $>C=O$ or epoxy group;

(vi) R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR^p or alkoxy

(vii) A is hydrogen or methyl;

(viii) B is methyl or epoxy;

(ix) E is hydrogen or halogen;

(x) R^3 is hydroxy, OR^p , alkoxy or R^3 is a group that with R^5 and with $C/11$ and $C/12$ carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate; or if W or Z is $>N-R_N$ R^3 is a group that with W or Z forms a cyclic carbamate;

(xi) R^4 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

(xii) R^5 is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR^p , C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, or a group that with R^3 and with $C/11$ and $C/12$ carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate;

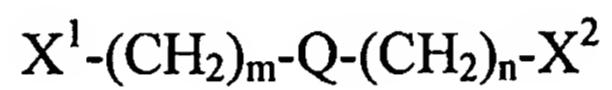
(xiii) R^6 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl;

wherein **M** has a linkage site through which it is linked to **V** *via* linking group **L**; provided that the linkage site being at one or more of the following:

- a) any reactive hydroxy, nitrogen, or epoxy group located on S^1 , S^2 , or an aglycone oxygen if S^1 or/and S^2 is cleaved off;
- b) a reactive $>N-R_N$ or $-NR_tR_s$ or $=O$ group located on **Z** or **W**;
- c) a reactive hydroxy group located at any one of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^5 ;
- d) any other group that can be first derivatized to a hydroxy or $-NR_tR_s$ group and

R^P is hydroxyl or amino protective group,

wherein **L** is group of Formula **IV**:



IV

wherein

X^1 is selected from: $-CH_2-$, $-C(O)-$, $OC(O)-$, $N-O-$, $-OC(O)NH-$ or $-C(O)NH-$;

X^2 is $-NH-$ or $-NHC(O)-$, $-OC(O)-$, $-C(O)-$, $-O$ or $-CH_2-$;

Q is $-NH-$ or $-CH_2-$, or absent;

wherein each $-CH_2-$ or $-NH-$ group is optionally substituted by C_1-C_7 -alkyl,

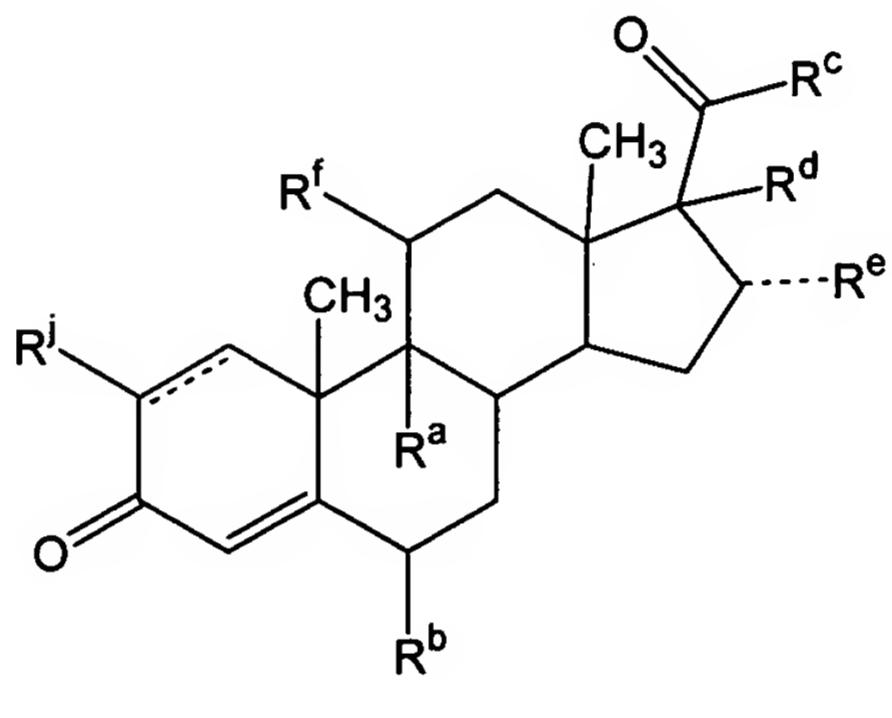
C_2-C_7 -alkenyl, C_2-C_7 -alkynyl, $C(O)R^X$, $C(O)OR^X$, $C(O)NHR^X$ wherein R^X may be

C_1-C_7 -alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

the symbols m and n independently are a whole number from 0 to 4, with the proviso that if **Q** is NH , n cannot be 0,

with proviso that if L is group of Formula IV, V is an antineoplastic subunit or an antiviral subunit; or

L represents a polypeptide of between about two and about 50 amino acids joined together; wherein V is selected from the group consisting of (i) an antiinflammatory steroid subunit of the Formula X:



wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

(ii) NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, resveratrol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic compound selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatine, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarbine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan; **and**

(iv) an anti-viral compound selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of any of the foregoing.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Canceled)

5. (Canceled)

6. (Canceled)

7. (Canceled)

8. (Canceled)

9. (Original) A compound according to claim 2 wherein Z and W together are: -
N(CH₃)-CH₂-, -NH-CH₂-, -CH₂-NH-, -C(O)-NH- or -NH-C(O)-;
A and B are methyl;

E is hydrogen;

R² is hydroxy or methoxy;

S¹ represents desosamine sugar wherein R⁸ is selected from: hydrogen, methyl,
amino, C₁-C₆ alkylamino or C₁-C₆ dialkylamino;

R⁹ and R¹⁰ are hydrogen;

R¹ is hydroxy or the O-S² group wherein the S² represents a cladinose sugar wherein:

R¹¹ is hydrogen, or O-R¹¹ is a group that with R¹² and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or
epoxy group; R¹² is hydrogen or a group that with O-R¹¹ and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O
or epoxy group;

R^{13} is methyl;

U is hydrogen;

Y is methyl;

R_6 is hydroxy, methyl or ethyl;

R^5 is hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxy or a group that with R^3 and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate bridge;

R^3 is hydroxy or a group that forms a cyclic carbamate bridge with W or Z, or R^3 is a group that with R^5 and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate bridge;

R^4 is methyl;

provided that the linkage is through the nitrogen of Z at N/9a position or through the carbon of R^{12} or through the oxygen of R^{11} both at C/4"position of the S^2 sugar.

10. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein

X^1 is $-CH_2-$ or $-OC(O)-$;

X^2 is $-NHC(O)-$;

Q is $-NH-$ or absent.

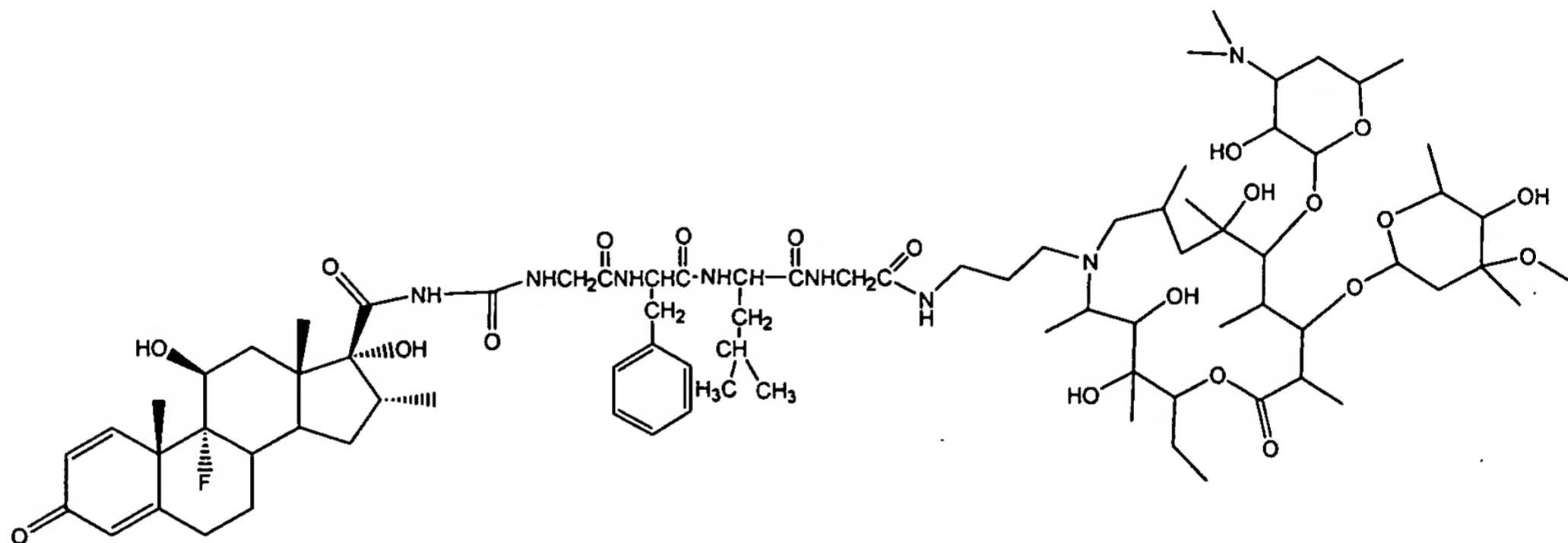
11. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein:

V is derived from a NSAID selecting from: S-(+)-ibuprofen, indomethacin, flurbiprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen, acetyl salicylic acid, sulindac, etodolac, ketorolac, suprofen, flunixin, diclofenac sodium and tolmetin sodium.

12. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein:
V is derived from an antineoplastic compounds selecting from: methotrexate, paclitaxel, camptothecin and doxorubicin.

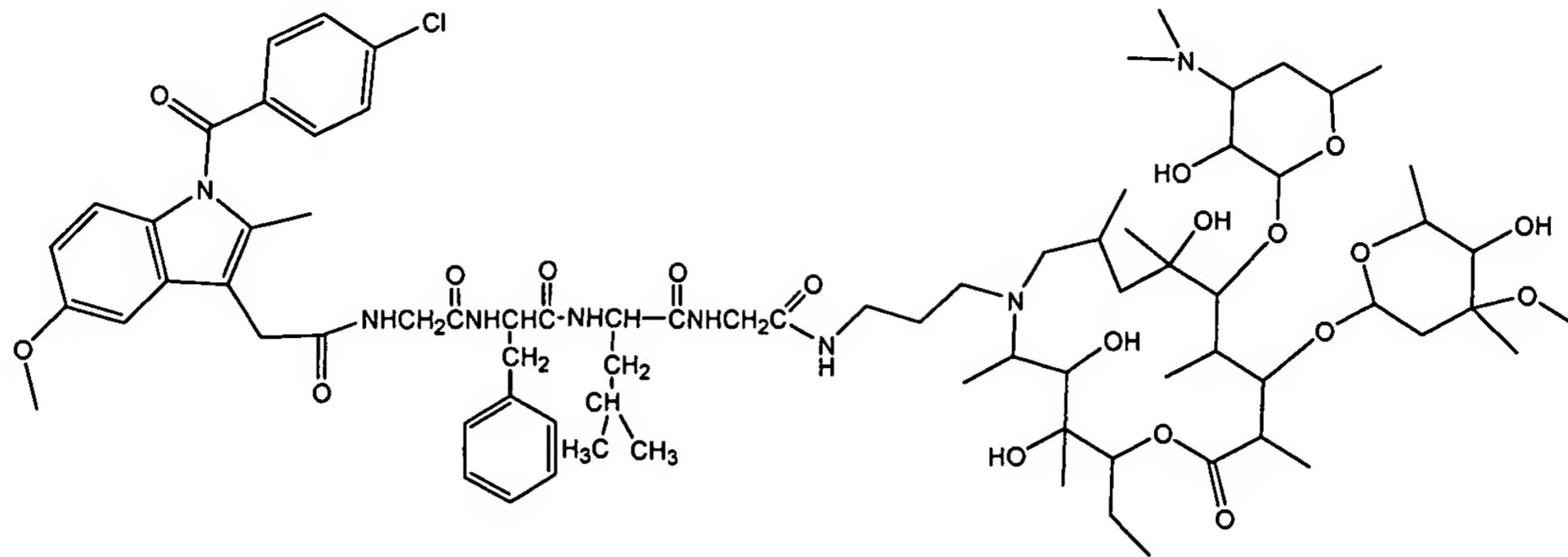
13. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein
V is derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from: the group consising of: zidovudine, didanosine and stavudine.

14. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

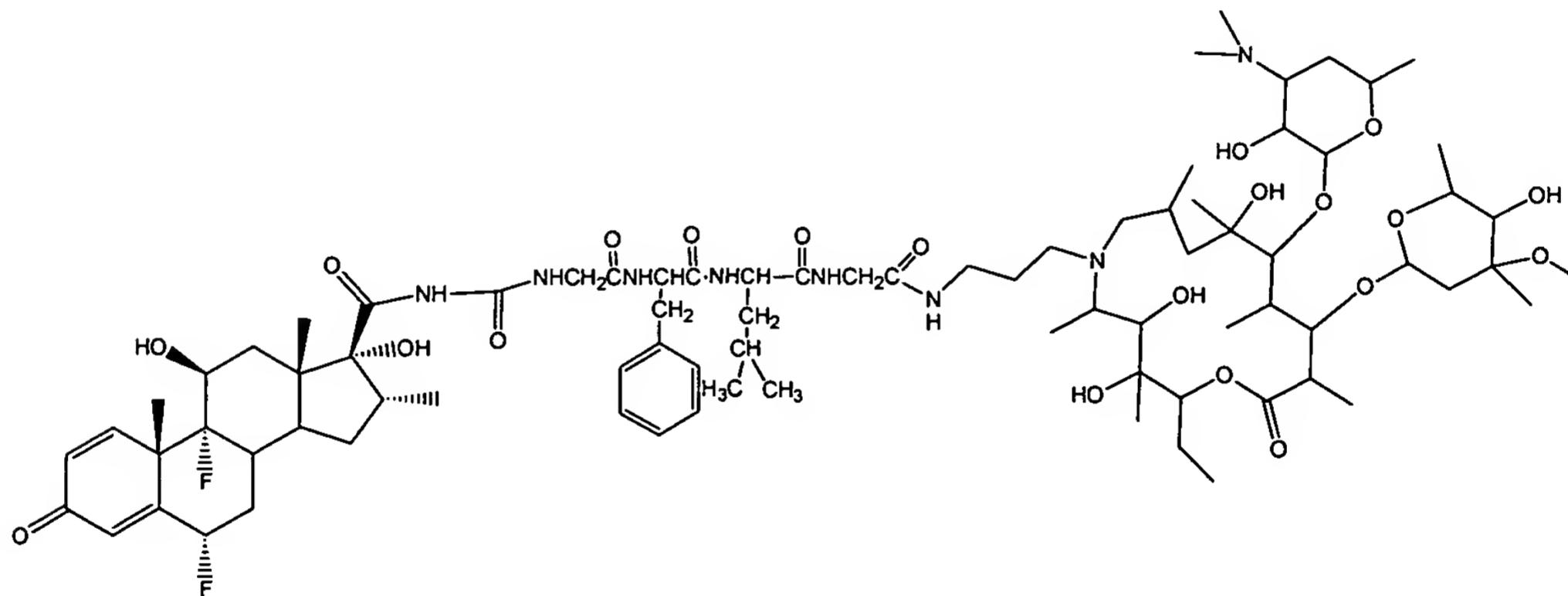
15. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

16. (Previously presented)

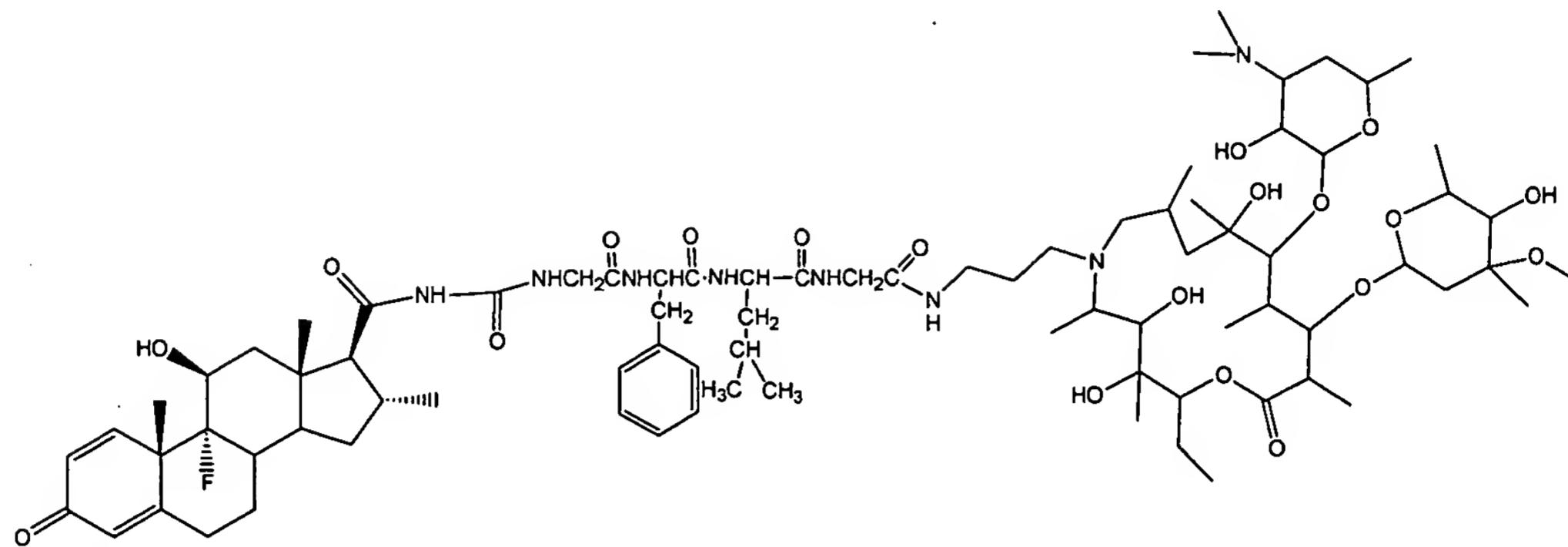
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

17. (Previously presented)

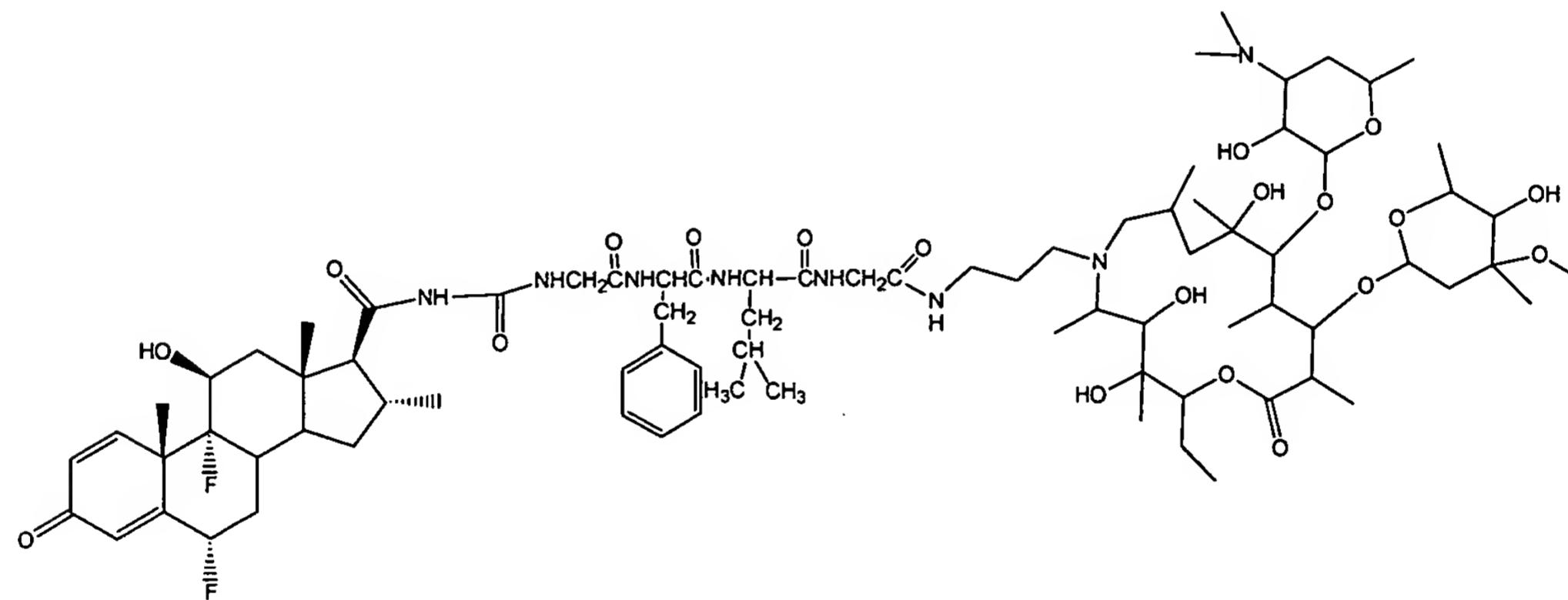
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

18. (Previously presented)

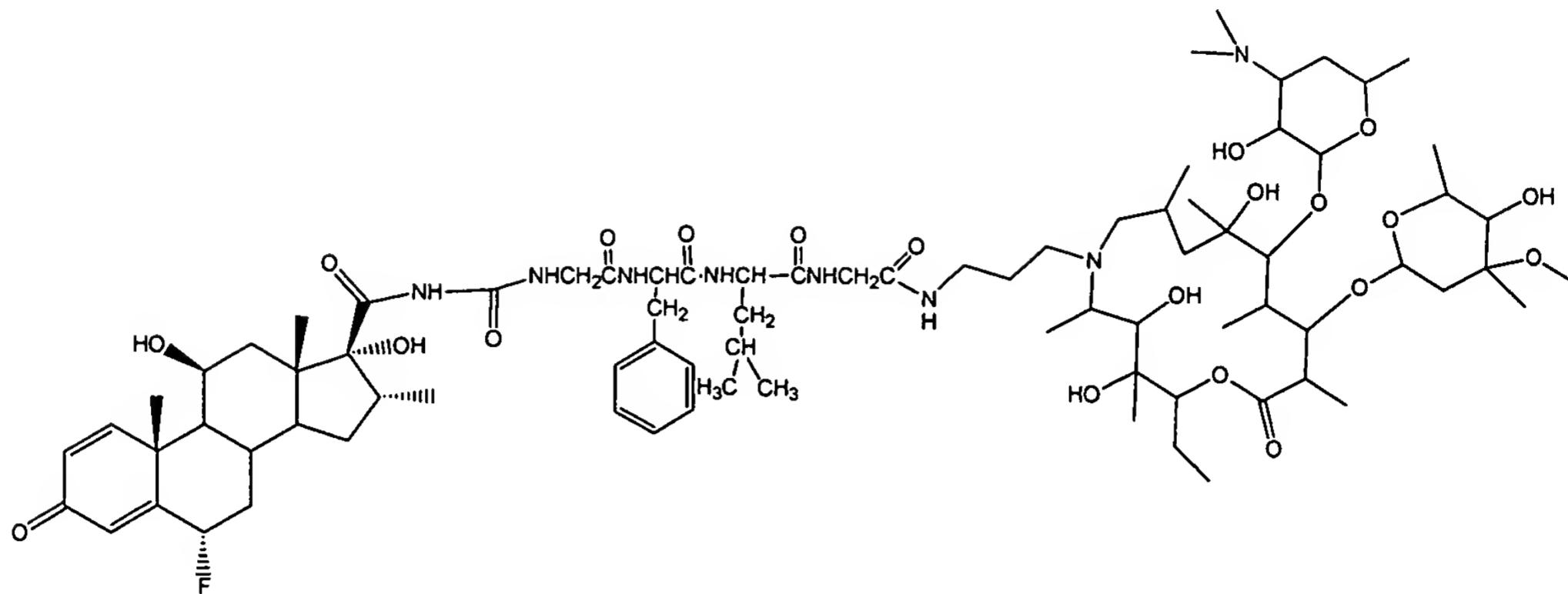
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

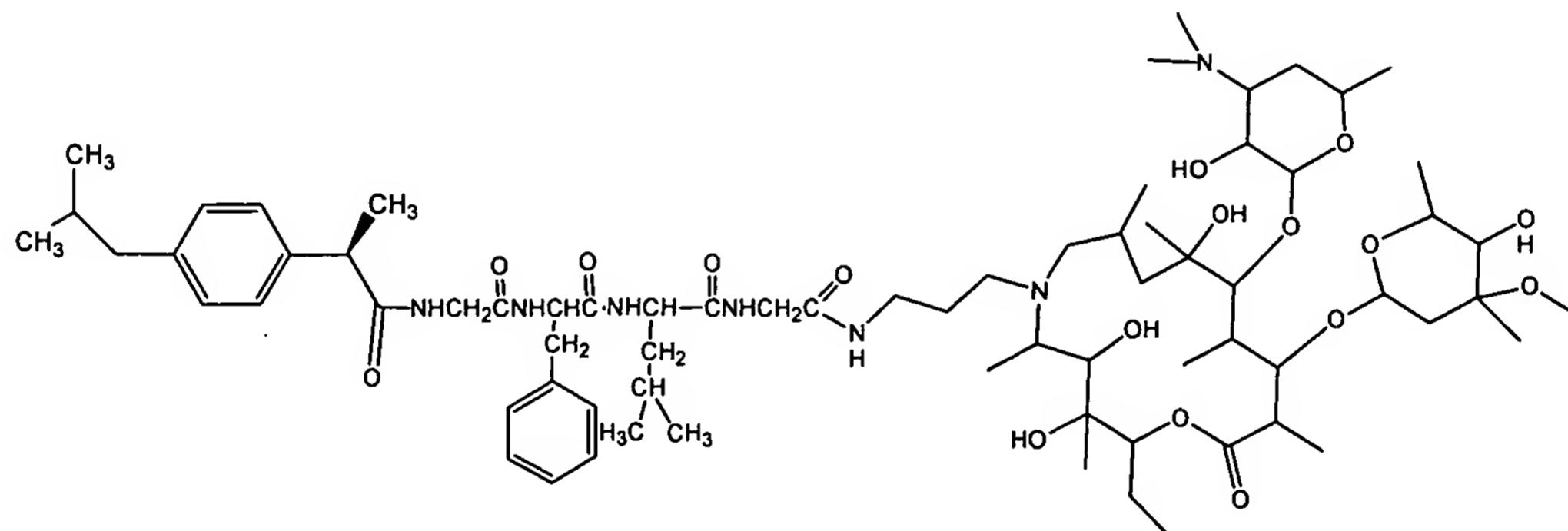
19. (Previously presented)

A compound of the Formula:



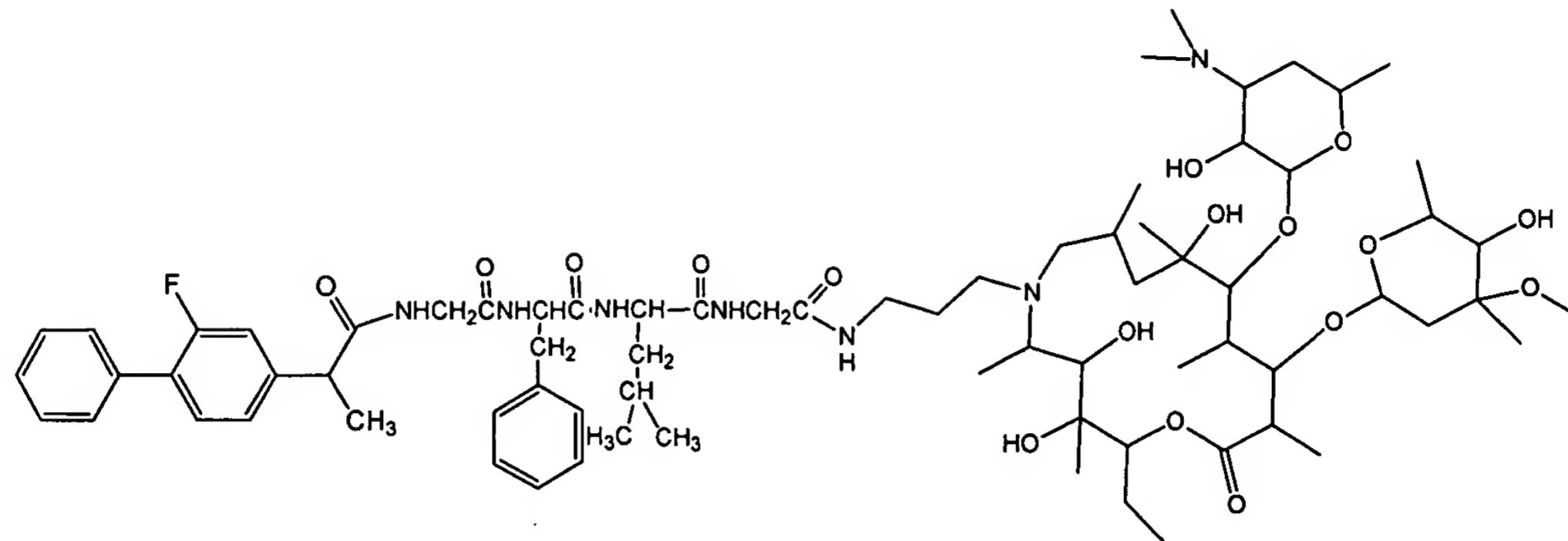
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

20. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

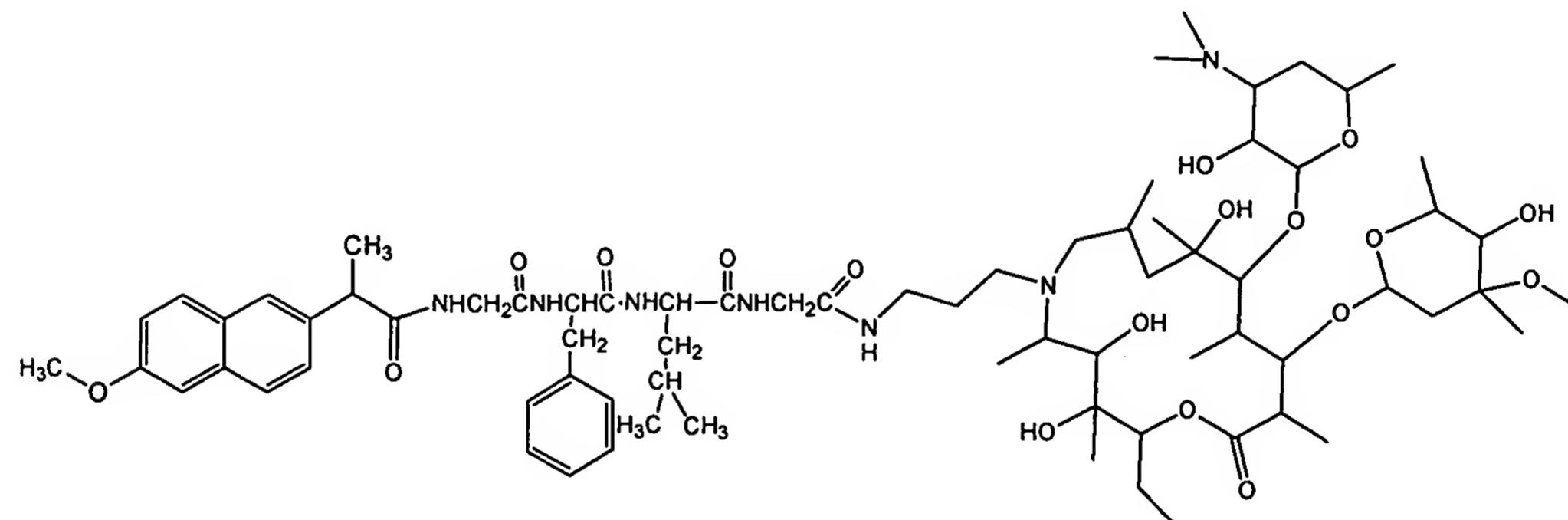
21. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

22. (Previously presented)

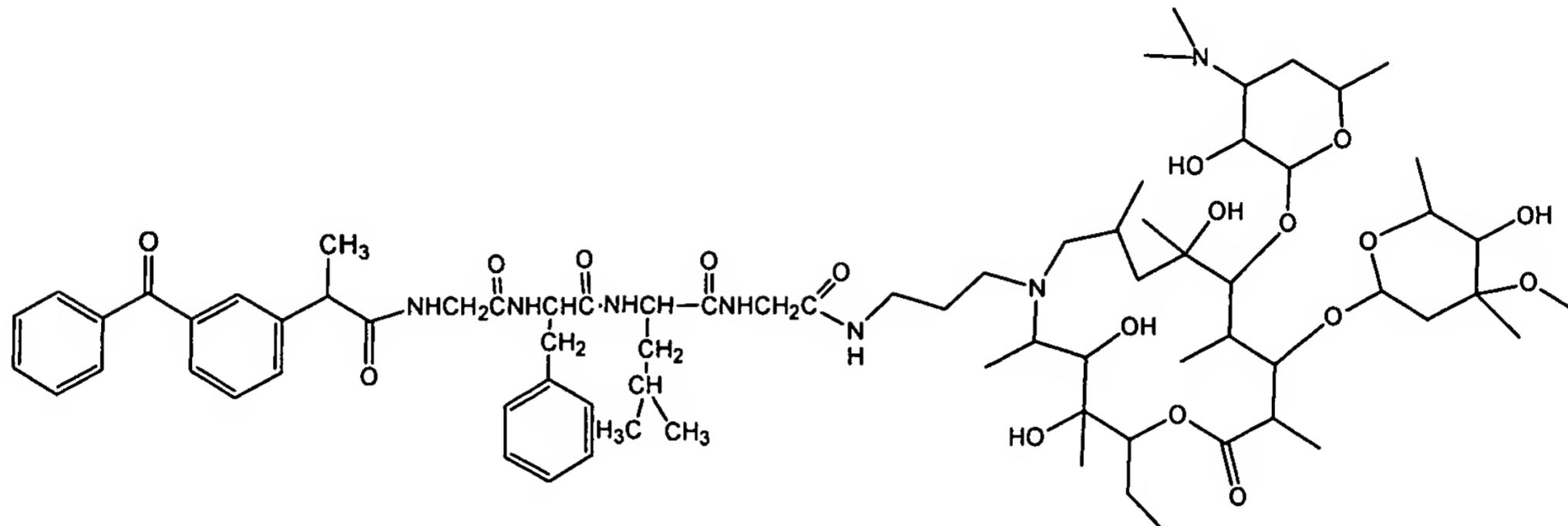
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

23. (Previously presented)

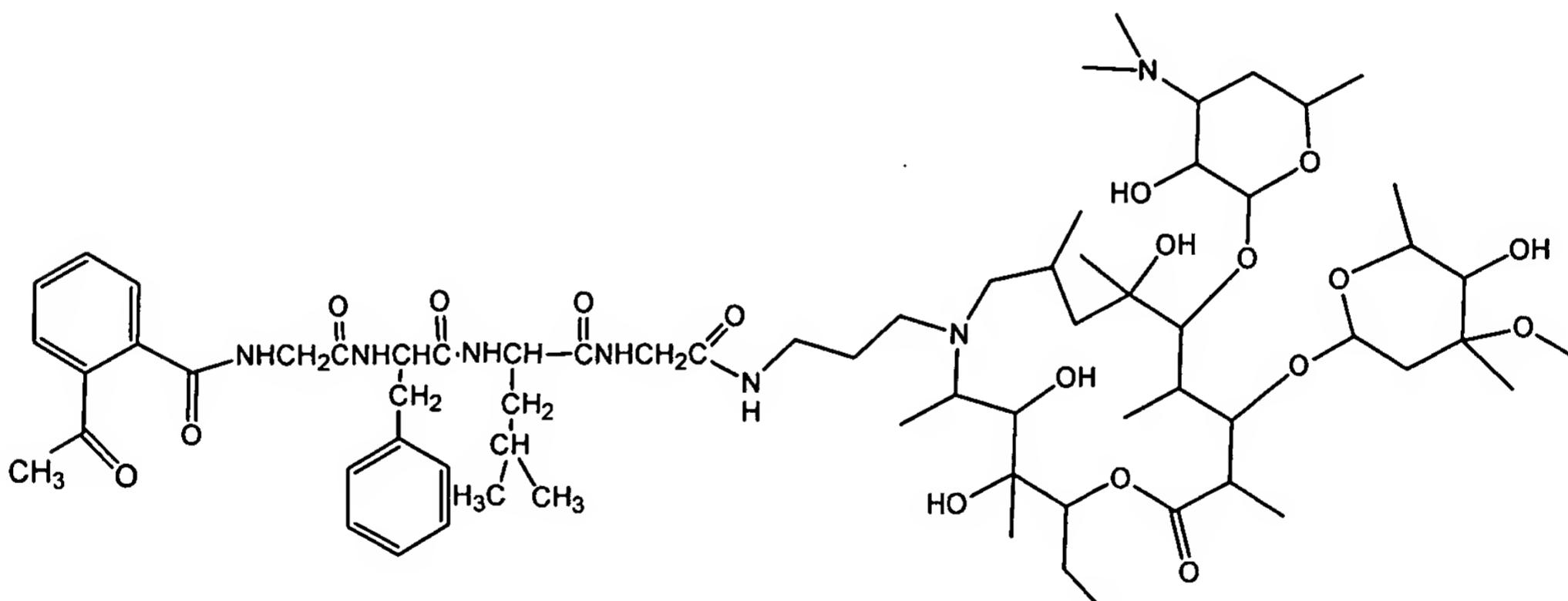
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

24. (Previously presented)

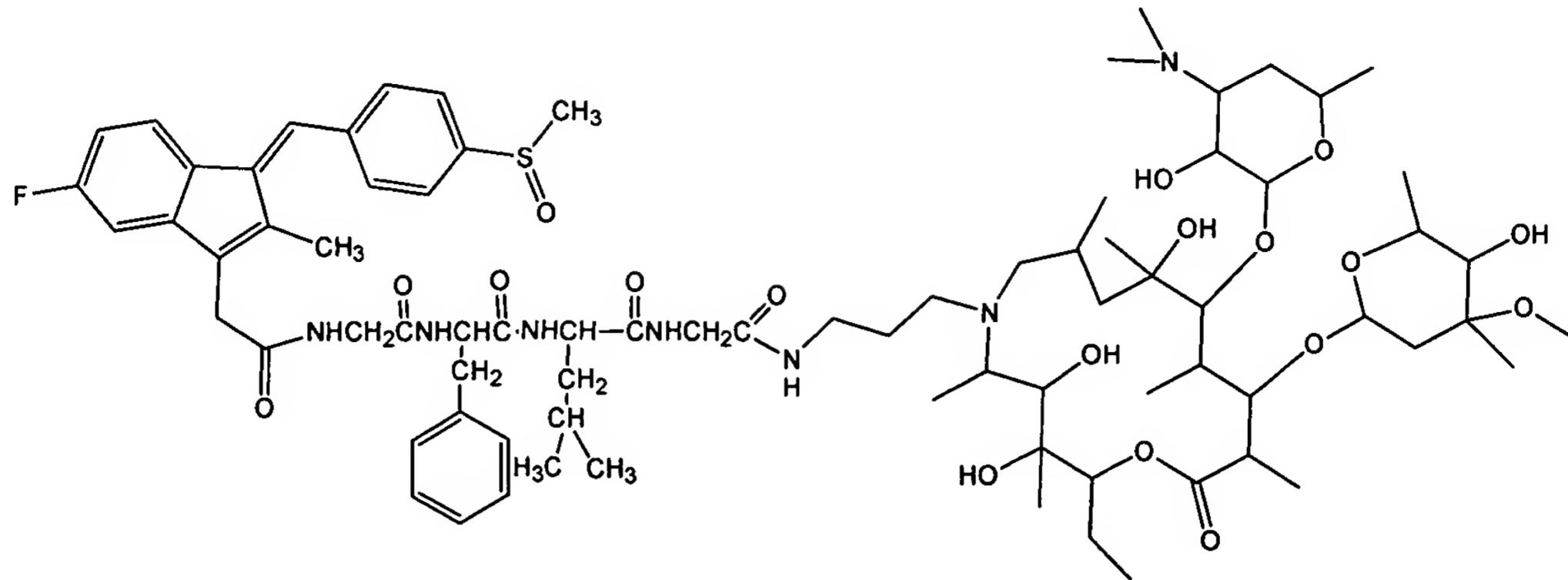
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

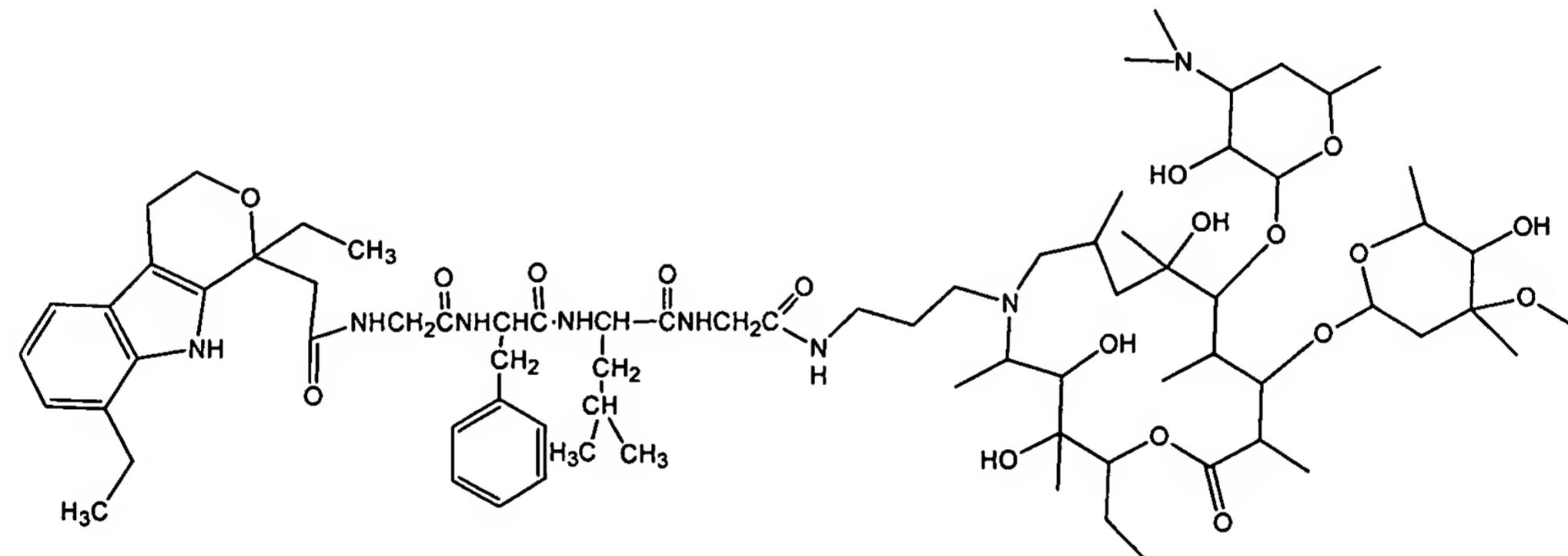
25. (Previously presented)

A compound of the Formula:



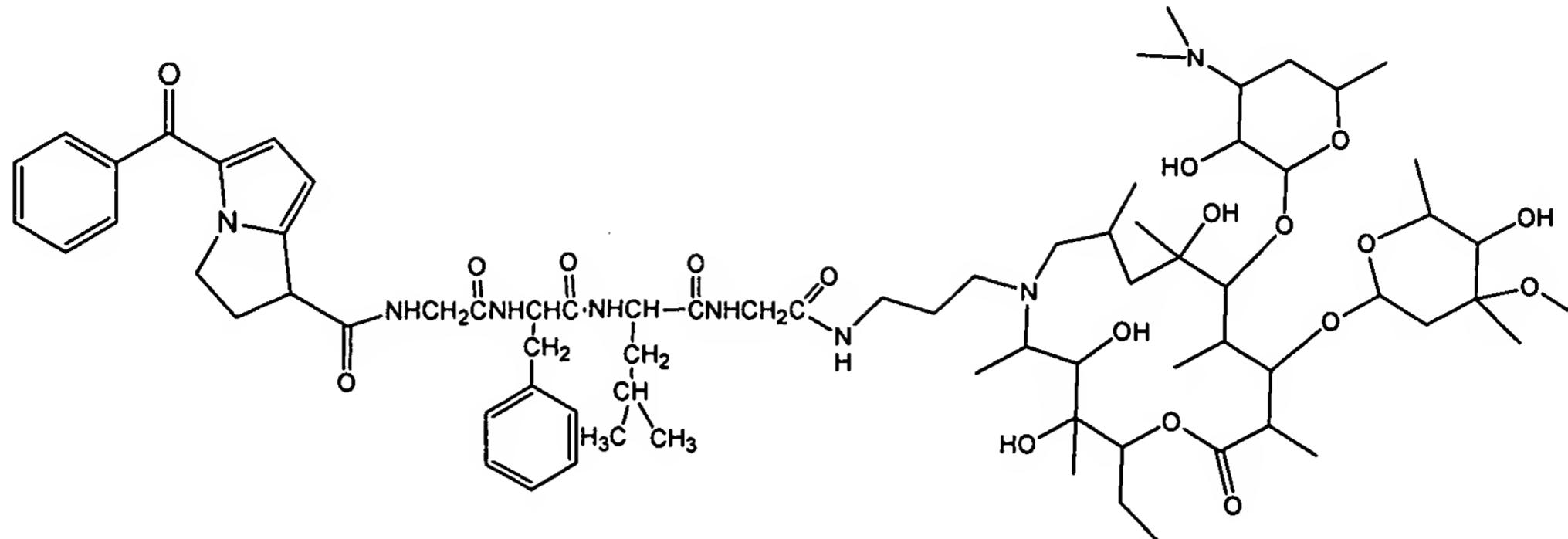
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

26. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

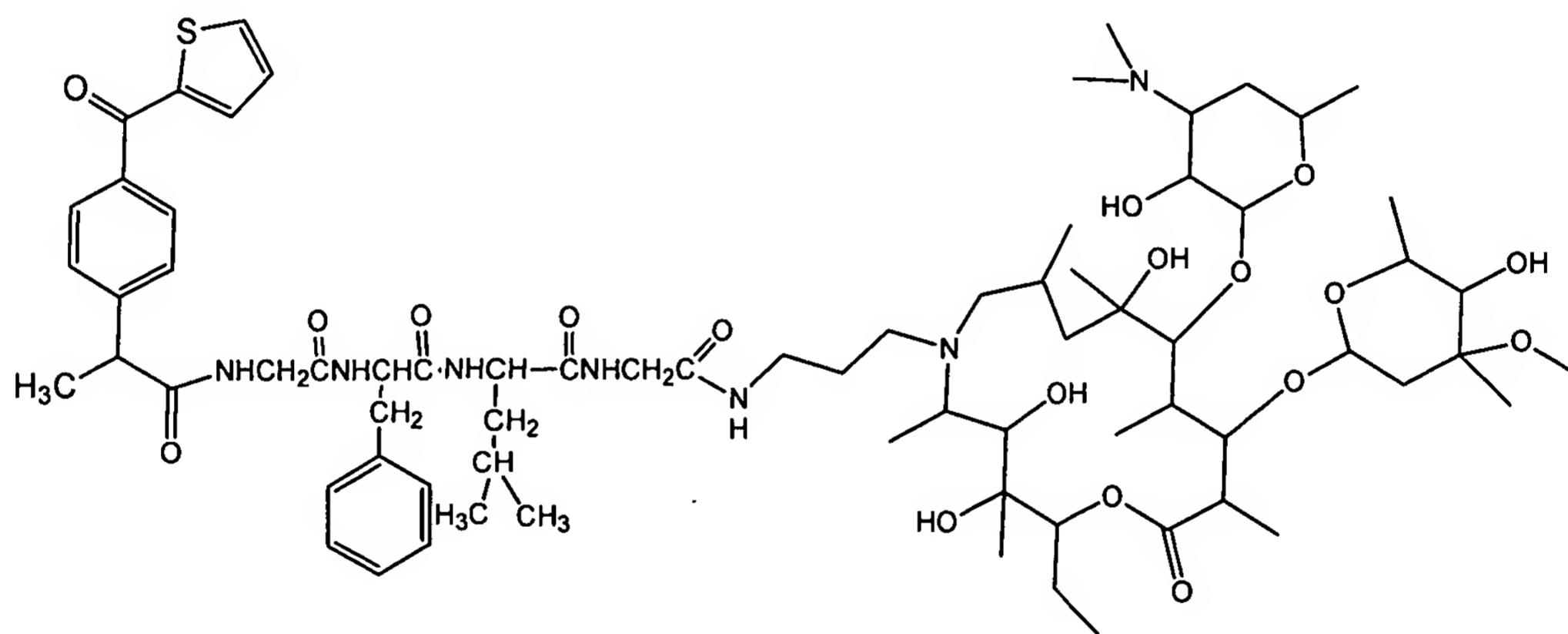
27. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

28. (Previously presented)

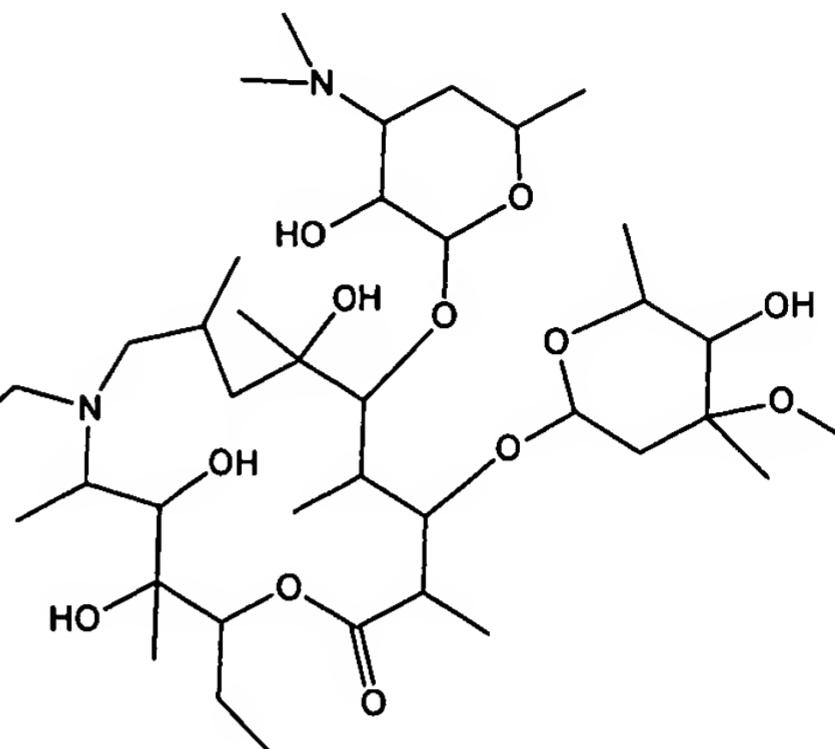
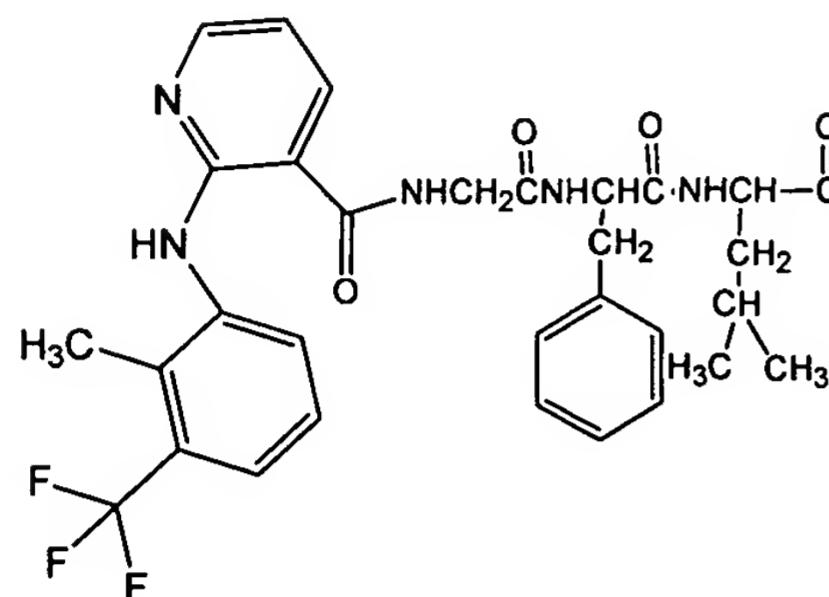
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

29. (Previously presented)

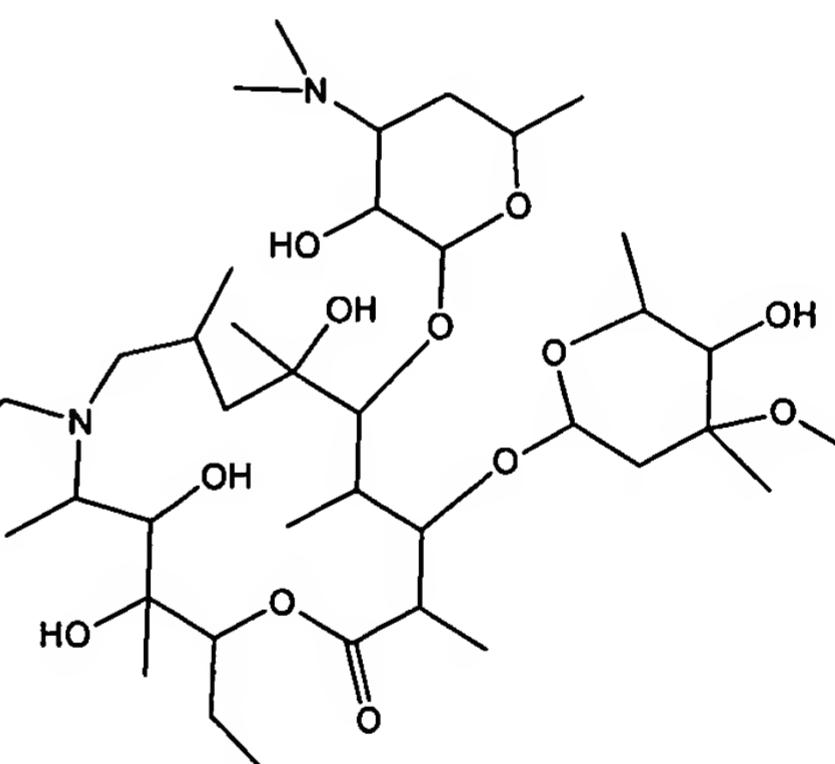
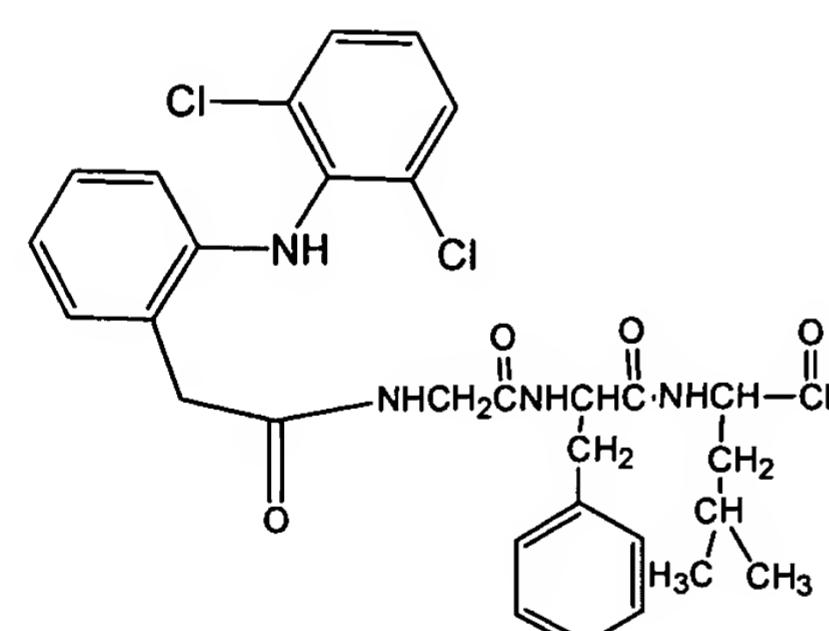
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

30. (Previously presented)

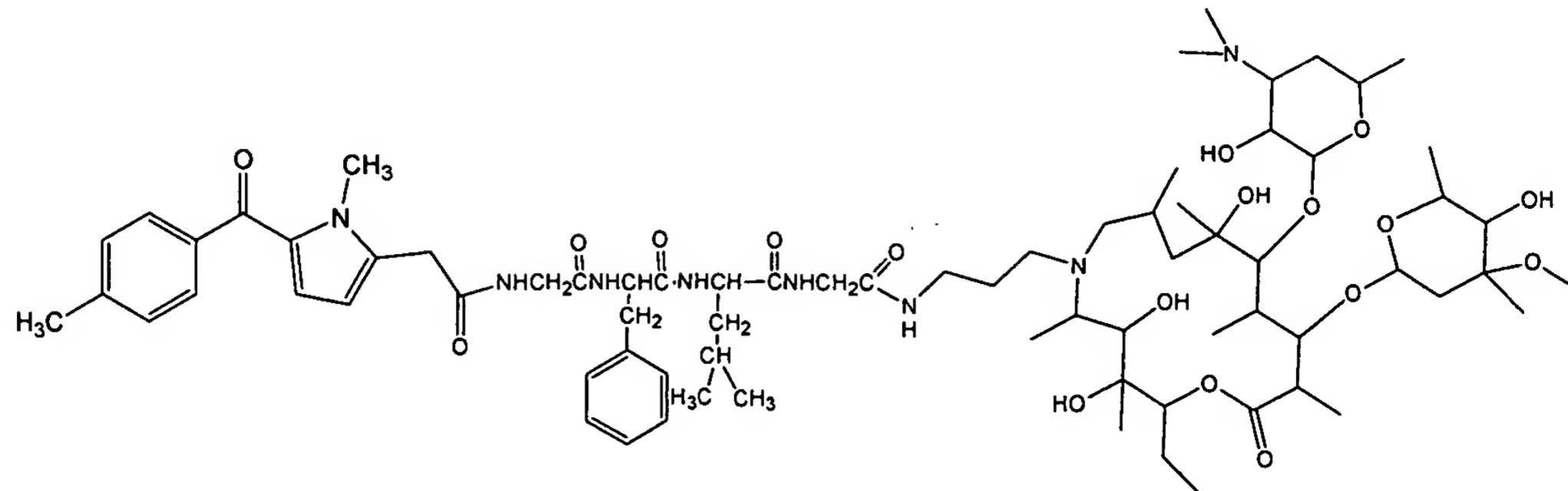
A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

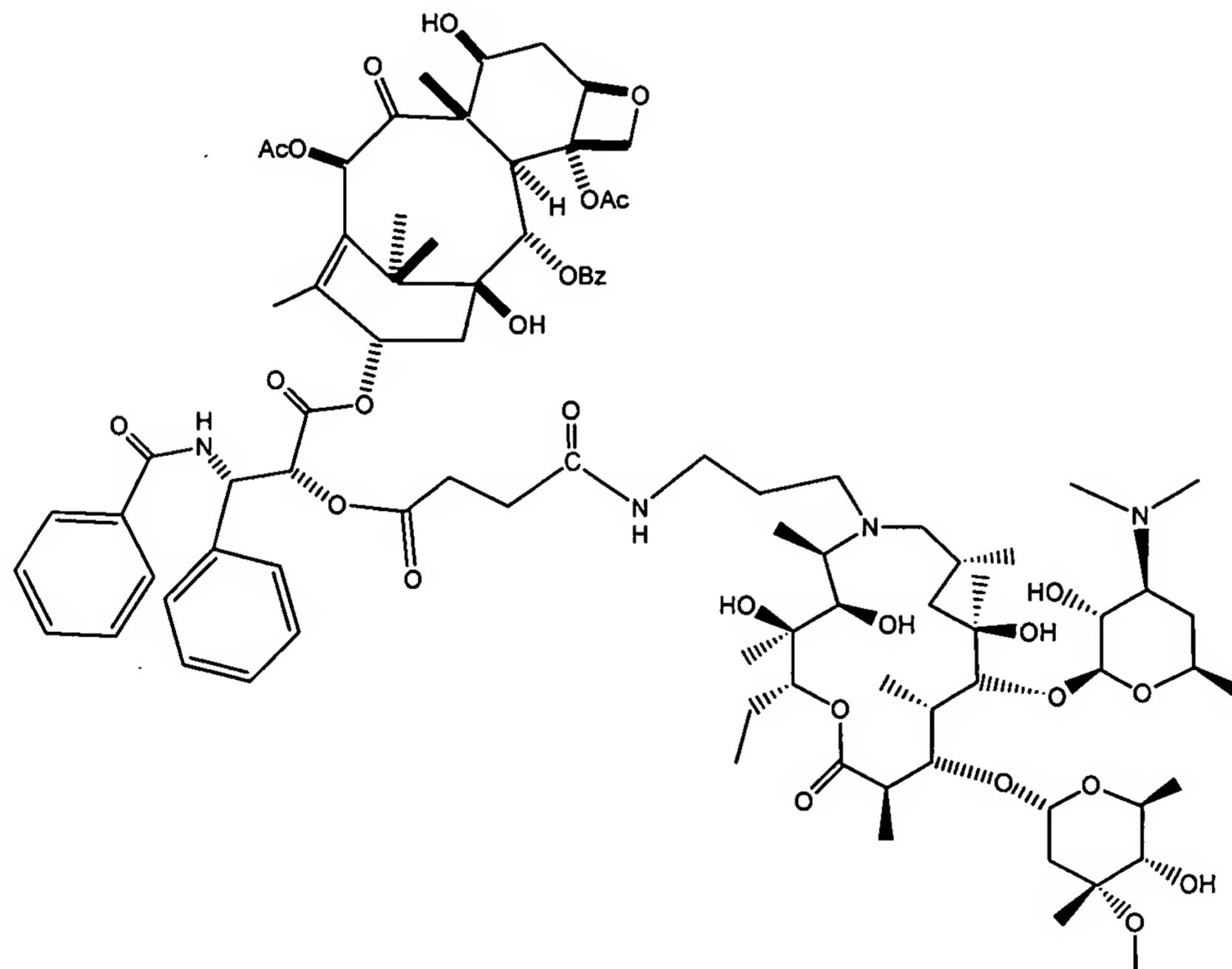
31. (Previously presented)

A compound of the Formula:



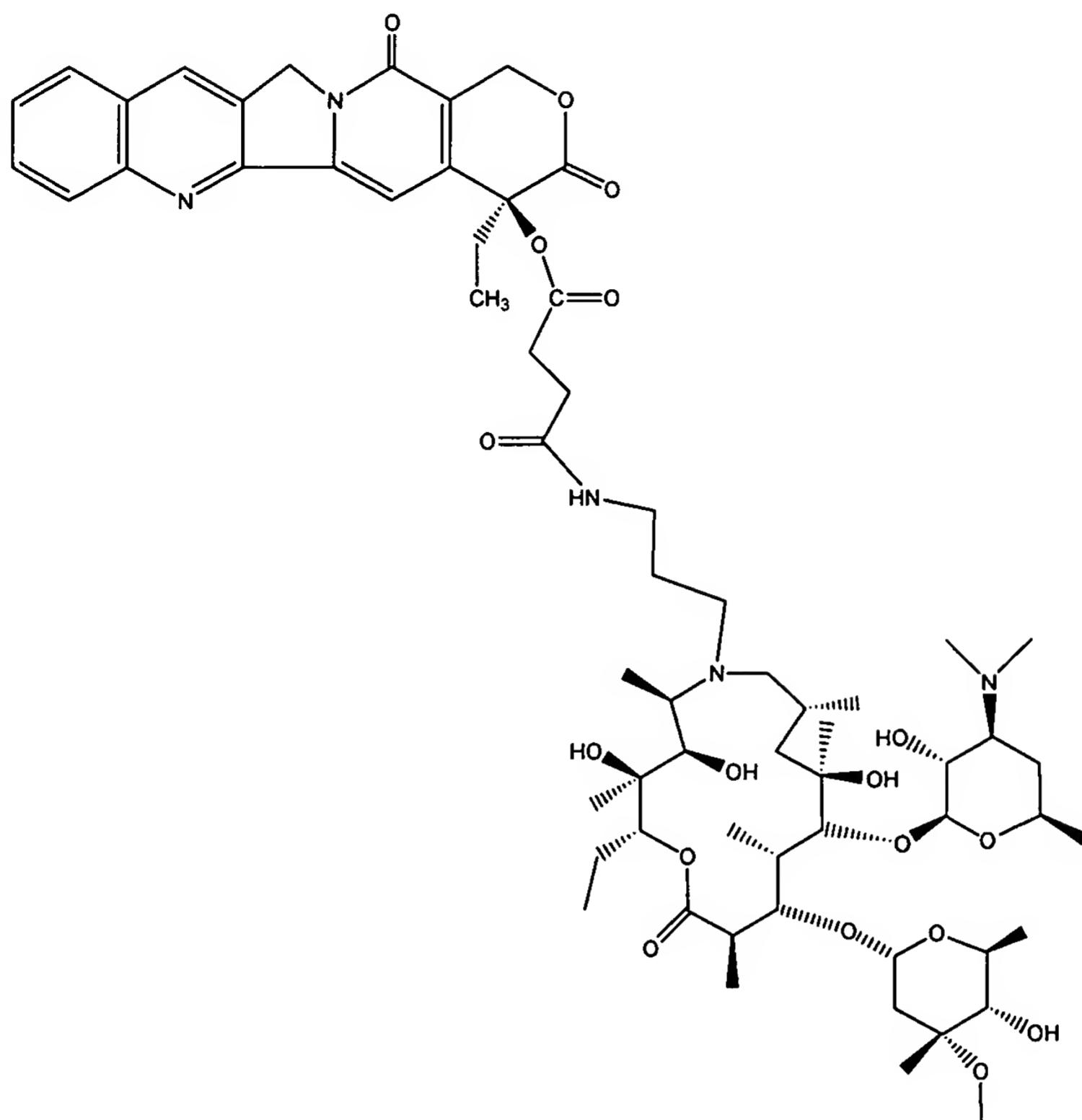
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

32. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



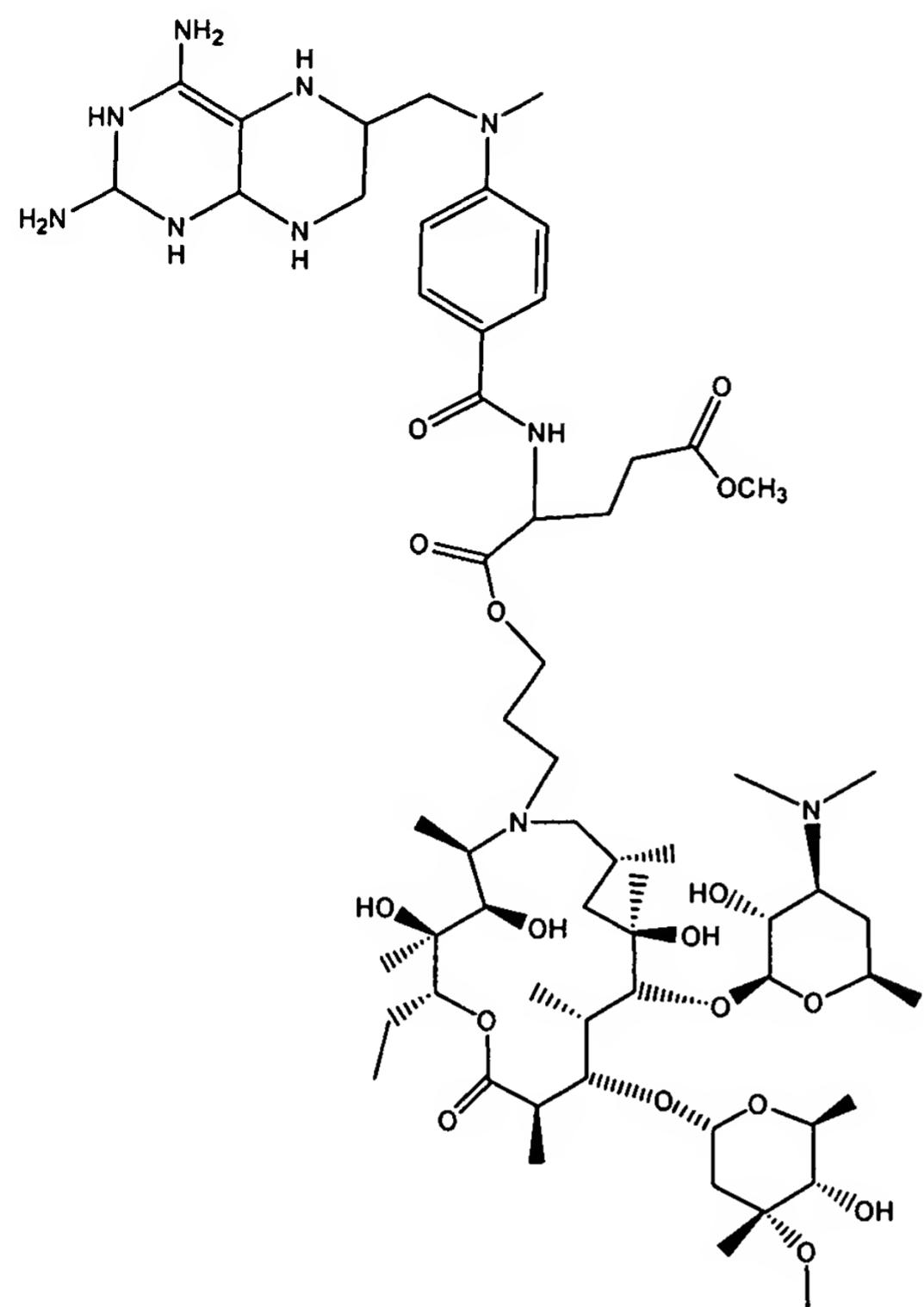
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

33. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



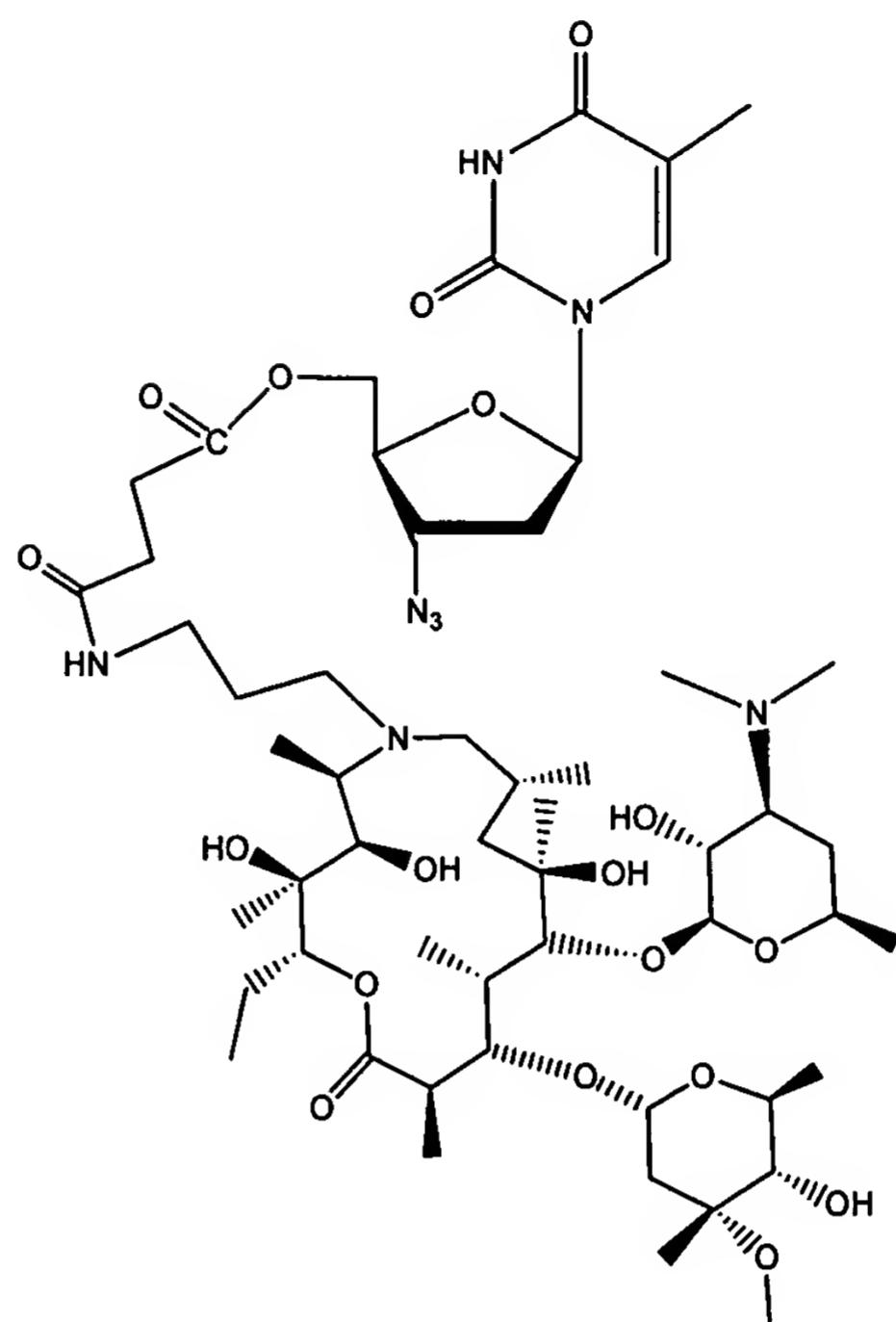
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

34. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

35. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

36. (Previously presented) Process for the preparation of a compound of Formula

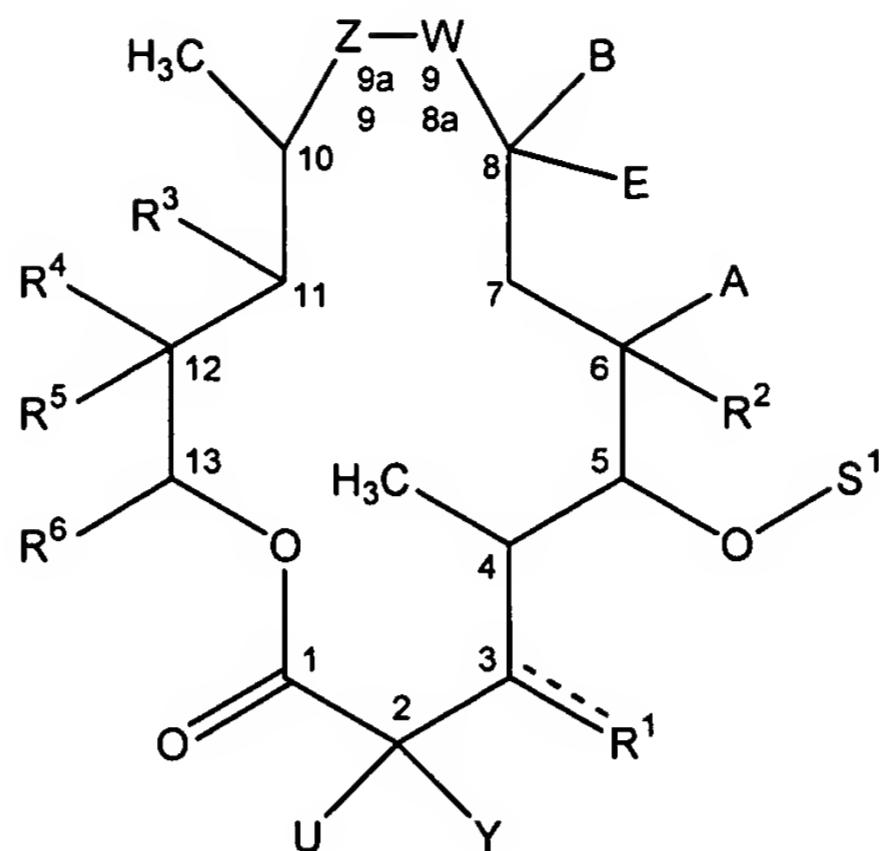
I



I

M represents a group of

Formula **II**:

**II**

wherein:

(i) Z and W independently are: $>\text{C}=\text{O}$, $>\text{CH}_2$, $>\text{CH}-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$, $>\text{N}-\text{R}_N$ or $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_M$ or a bond wherein:

R_t and R_s independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

R_M is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or OR^p ;

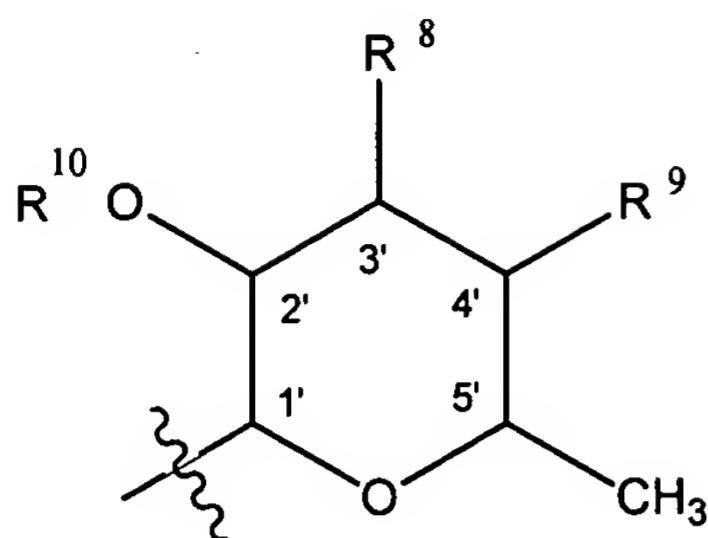
R_N is hydrogen, R^p , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or

$-\text{C}(\text{X})-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$; wherein X is =O or =S;

provided that Z and W cannot both simultaneously be, $>\text{C}=\text{O}$, $>\text{CH}_2$,

$>\text{CH}-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$, $>\text{N}-\text{R}_N$ or $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_M$ or a bond,

(ii) U and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;
 (iii) R^1 is hydroxy, OR^p , $-\text{O}-\text{S}^2$ group or an =O;
 (iv) S^1 is a sugar moiety of formula:



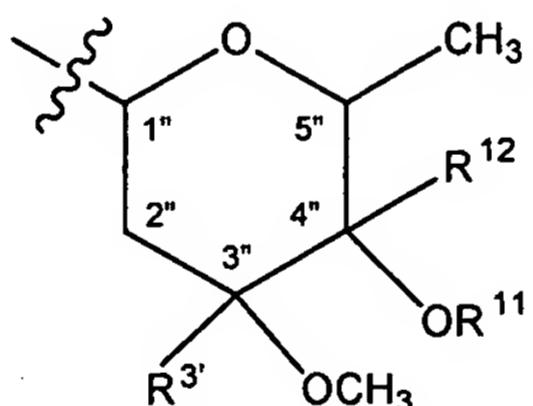
wherein

R⁸ and R⁹ are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or R⁹ is hydrogen and R⁸ is -N(CH₃)R^y, wherein

R^y is R^p, R^z or -C(O)R^z wherein R^z is hydrogen or alkyl or alkenyl or alkynyl or cycloalkyl or aryl or heteroaryl or alkyl substituted with C₂-C₇-alkyl, C₂-C₇-alkenyl, C₂-C₇-alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl

R¹⁰ is hydrogen or R^p;

(v) S² is a sugar moiety of formula :



wherein:

R^{3'} is hydrogen or methyl;

R¹¹ is hydrogen, R^p or O-R¹¹ is a group that with R¹² and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or epoxy group;

R¹² is hydrogen or a group that with O-R¹¹ group and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or epoxy group;

(vi) R² is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR^p or alkoxy

(vii) A is hydrogen or methyl;

(viii) B is methyl or epoxy;

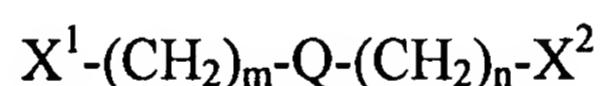
- (ix) E is hydrogen or halogen;
- (x) R³ is hydroxy, OR^p, alkoxy or R³ is a group that with R⁵ and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate; or if W or Z is >N-R_N R³ is a group that with W or Z forms a cyclic carbamate;
- (xi) R⁴ is C₁-C₄ alkyl;
- (xii) R⁵ is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR^p, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, or a group that with R³ and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate;
- (xiii) R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

wherein **M** has a linkage site through which it is linked to **V** *via* linking group **L**; provided that the linkage site being at one or more of the following:

- a) any reactive hydroxy, nitrogen, or epoxy group located on S¹, S², or an aglycone oxygen if S¹ or/and S² is cleaved off;
- b) a reactive >N-R_N or -NR_tR_s or =O group located on Z or W;
- c) a reactive hydroxy group located at any one of R¹, R², R³, and R⁵;
- d) any other group that can be first derivatized to a hydroxy or -NR_tR_s group and

R^p is hydroxyl or amino protective group;

wherein **L** is group of Formula IV:



IV

wherein

X¹ is selected from: -CH₂-, -C(O)-, OC(O)-, N-O-, -OC(O)NH- or -C(O)NH-;

X² is -NH- or -NHC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)-, -O or -CH₂-;

Q is -NH- or -CH₂-, or absent;

wherein each -CH₂- or -NH- group may be optionally substituted by C₁-C₇-alkyl, C₂-C₇-alkenyl, C₂-C₇-alkynyl, C(O)R^x, C(O)OR^x, C(O)NHR^x wherein R^x may be C₁-C₇-alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

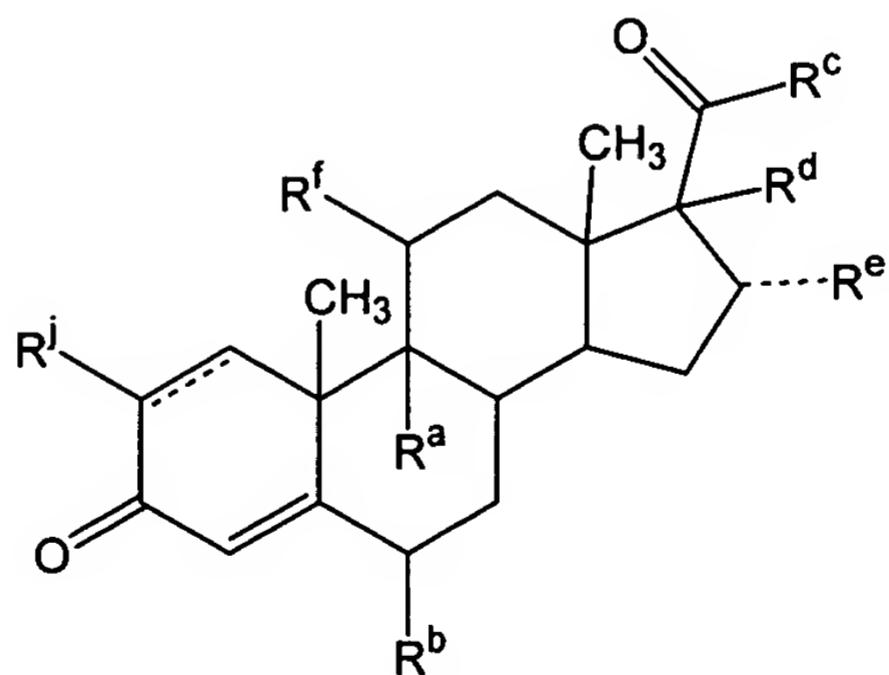
the symbols m and n independently are a whole number from 0 to 4, with the proviso that if Q is NH, n cannot be 0,

with proviso that if L is group of Formula IV, V is an antineoplastic subunit or an antiviral subunit; or

L represents a polypeptide of between about two and about 50 amino acids joined together;

V is selected from the group consisting of

(i) anti-inflammatory steroid subunit which represents a member of the group of Formula X:



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

(ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, resveratrol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate,

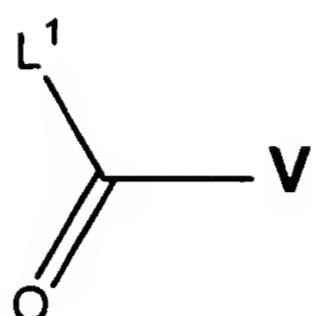
sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from a group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan; and

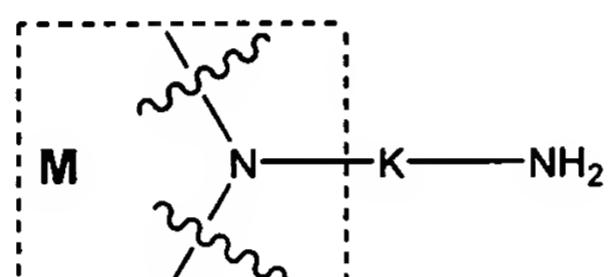
(iv) an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from a group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane; and or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof or an individual diastereoisomer thereof

which comprises the steps of:

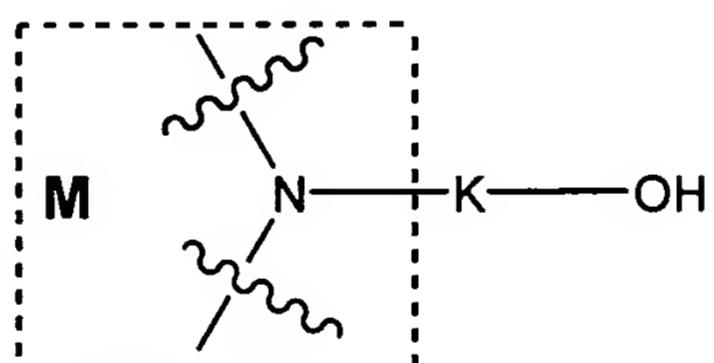
- a) for a compound of Formula I, where X^2 is $-NHC(O)-$, by reacting a compound of Formula VI:

**VI**

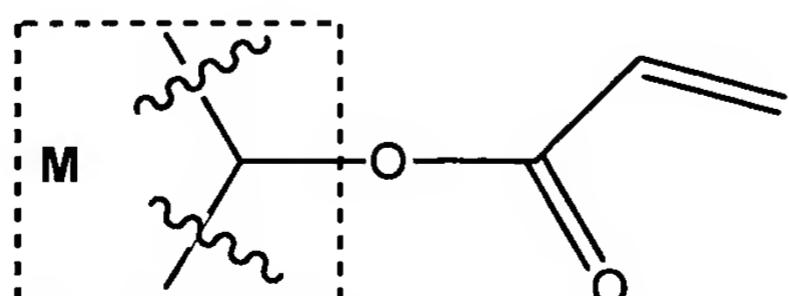
wherein L^1 represents a leaving group, and a free amino group of a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIa**:

**VIIa**

b) for a compound of Formula **I**, where X^2 is $-OC(O)-$, by reacting a compound of Formula **VI** and the free hydroxyl group of a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIb**:

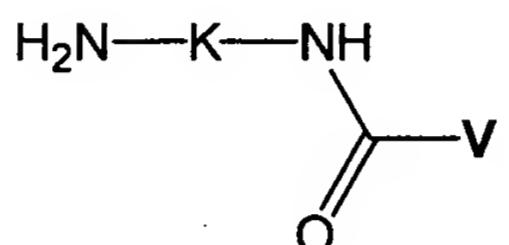
**VIIb**

c) for a compound of Formula **I**, wherein X^1 is $-OC(O)-$, Q is $-NH-$ and X^2 is $-NHC(O)-$, by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIc**:

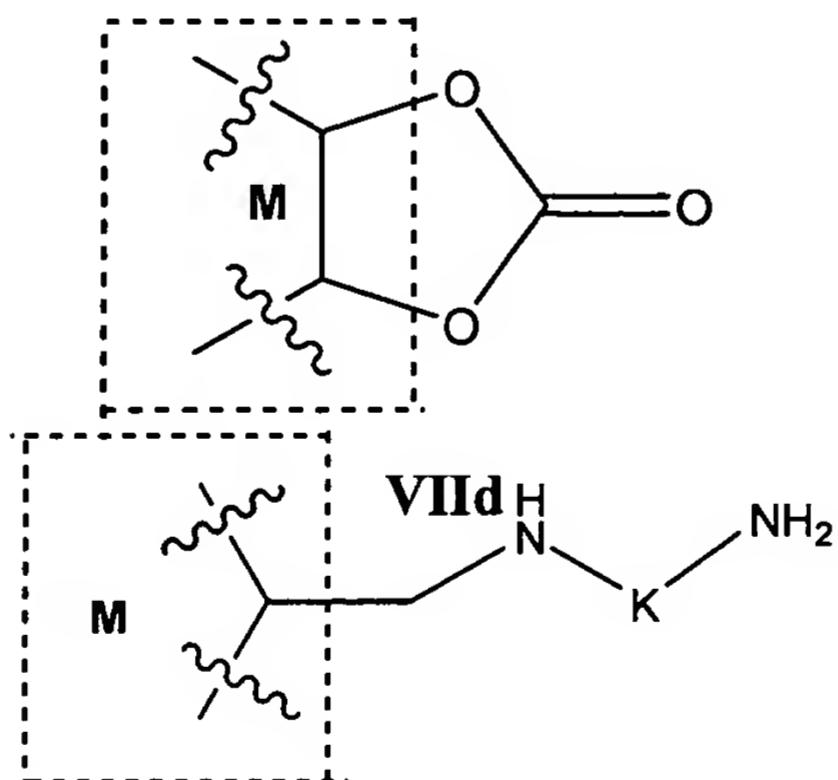


VIIc

and a free amino group of the compound represented by Formula **VIb**:

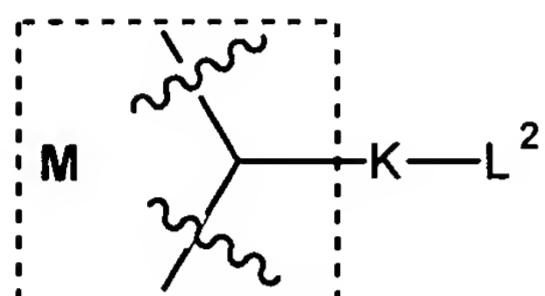
**VIb**

d) for a compound of Formula **I**, where X^1 is $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NH}-$ and X^2 is $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})-$, by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIId** and free amino group of the compound represented by Formula **VIb**:

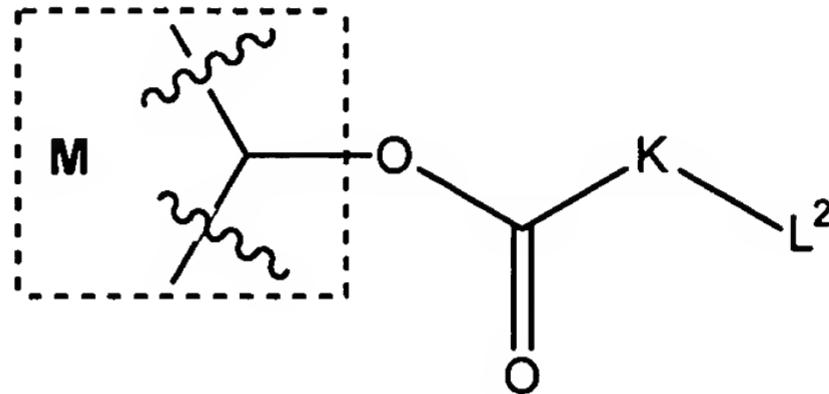
**VIIe**

e) for a compound of Formula **I**, where X^1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, Q is $-\text{NH}-$ and X^2 is $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})-$, by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIe** and a compound of Formula **VI**:

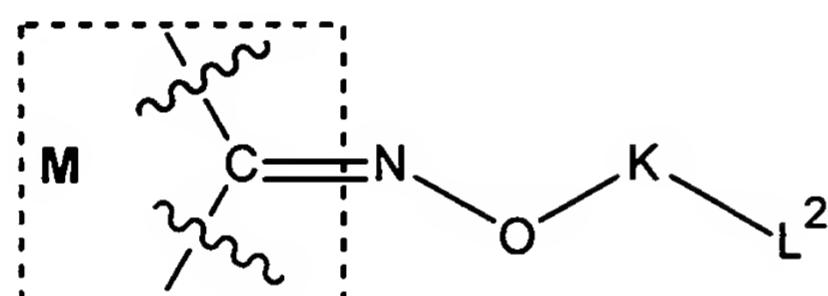
f) for any **L** compound of Formula **I** by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIf** or by Formula **VIIg** or by Formula **VIIh** having a leaving group L^2



VIIf

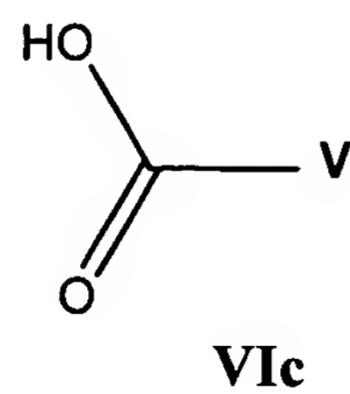


VIIg



VIIh

with a free carboxylic acid of a nonsteroid anti inflammatory subunit represented by the Formula **VIc**:

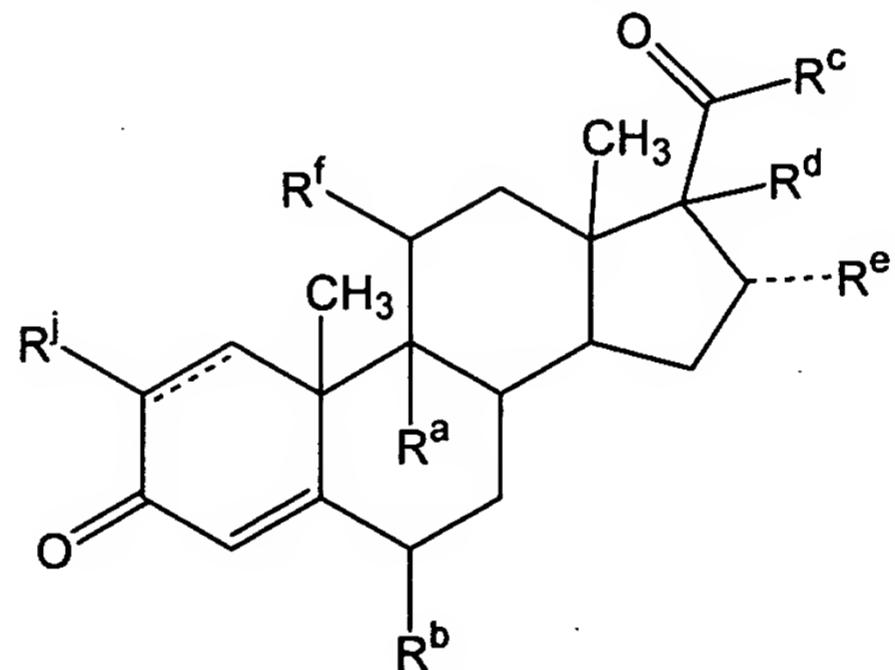


37. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of said compound according to claim 1 as well as a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

38. (Previously presented) A method for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, disorders and conditions characterized by or associated with an undesirable inflammatory immune response, comprising administering to a subject afflicted with one of said disorders or conditions a compound according to claim 1

wherein;

V is chosen from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X:



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

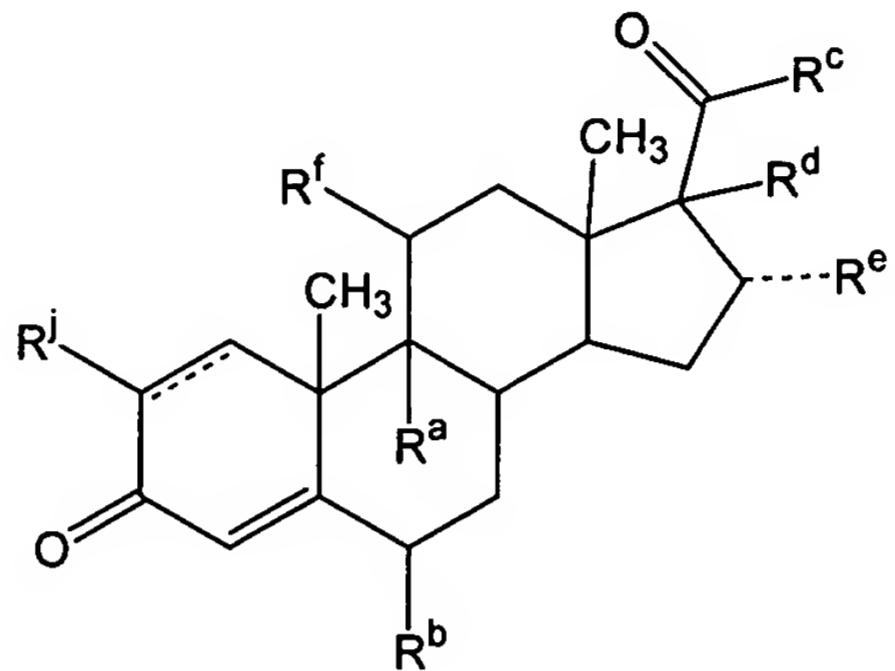
R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) an NSAIDs selected from: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fencloxic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinordidine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropsin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxyiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

39. (Previously presented) A method of treating an inflammatory condition or an immune or anaphylactic disorder associated with infiltration of leukocytes into inflamed tissue in a

subject in need thereof which comprises administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 wherein;

V is chosen from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X;



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from an NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol,

bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fensufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tocoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

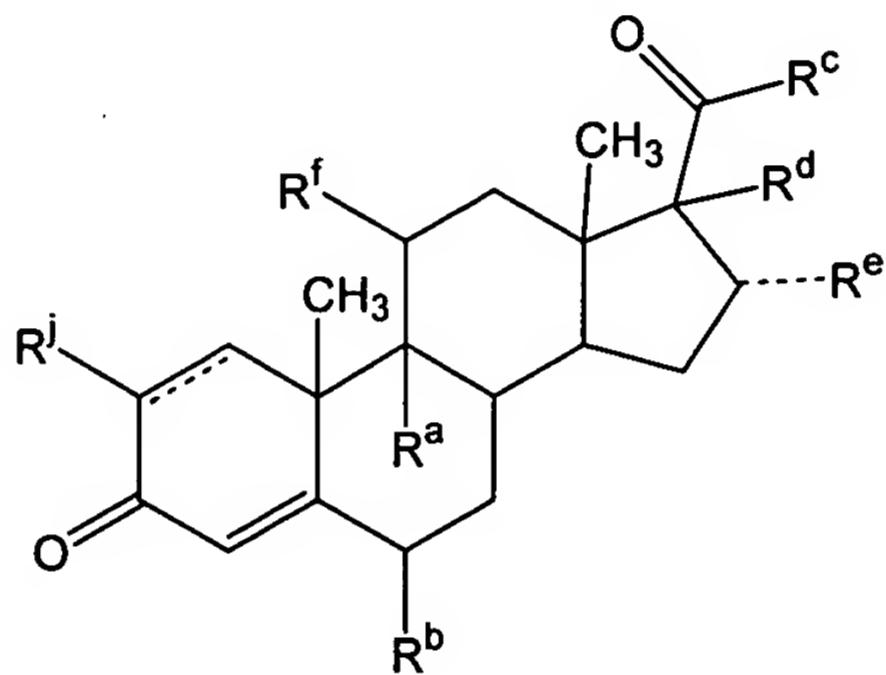
40. (Original) Method according to claim 39, wherein said condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, and cystic fibrosis.

41. (Original) A method according to claim 39, wherein said inflammatory condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory conditions or immune disorders of the lungs, joints, eyes, bowel, skin, and heart.

42. (Original) A method according to claim 39, wherein said inflammatory condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome,

bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis, uveitis, conjunctivitis, inflammatory bowel conditions, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, distal proctitis, psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, coronary infarct damage, chronic inflammation, endotoxin shock, and smooth muscle proliferation disorders.

43. (Previously presented) A method for abating inflammation in an affected organ or tissue comprising delivering to said organ or tissue a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 wherein V is selected from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X:



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, resveratrol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

44. (Previously presented) A method for the treatment of viral diseases, disorders and conditions, comprising administering to a subject afflicted with one of said diseases or disorders an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir,

ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane.

45. (Original) The method according to claim 44 wherein said viral disease is HIV.

46. (Previously presented) A method for abating a sign or symptom or markers of a viral infection comprising administering to a subject presenting with said sign or symptom or marker a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1, wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane

47. (Previously presented) A method for treating a symptom or sign or marker of viral infection, comprising administering to a subject presenting with said sign or symptom or marker a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

48. (Original) The method according to claim 47 wherein said symptom or sign is selected from the group consisting of viral load, viral replication, viral activity, viremia, viral-specific antigens, viral RNA, viral DNA, reverse transcriptase activity, antiviral cytotoxic cell activity in the subject, and T-cell or CD4+ cell count of the subject.

49. (Previously presented) A method of treating a symptom or sign or marker of neoplasia comprising administering to a subject presenting with said symptom or sign a

therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

50. (Original) The method according to claim 49 wherein said symptom or sign of neoplasia is selected from the group consisting of tumor burden, tumor size, afflicted organ weight, tumor recurrence, survival time, length or extent of subject remission, growth of cancer cells, cancer cell survival, apoptosis index, metastasis extent or metastasis rate, a biological marker associated with a particular type of neoplasia, proliferation markers, activation of relevant oncogenes dysregulation of tumor associated receptor function, tumor-specific antigens and tumor associated angiogenesis.

51. (Previously presented) A method of treating neoplasia comprising administering to a subject afflicted with neoplasia a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

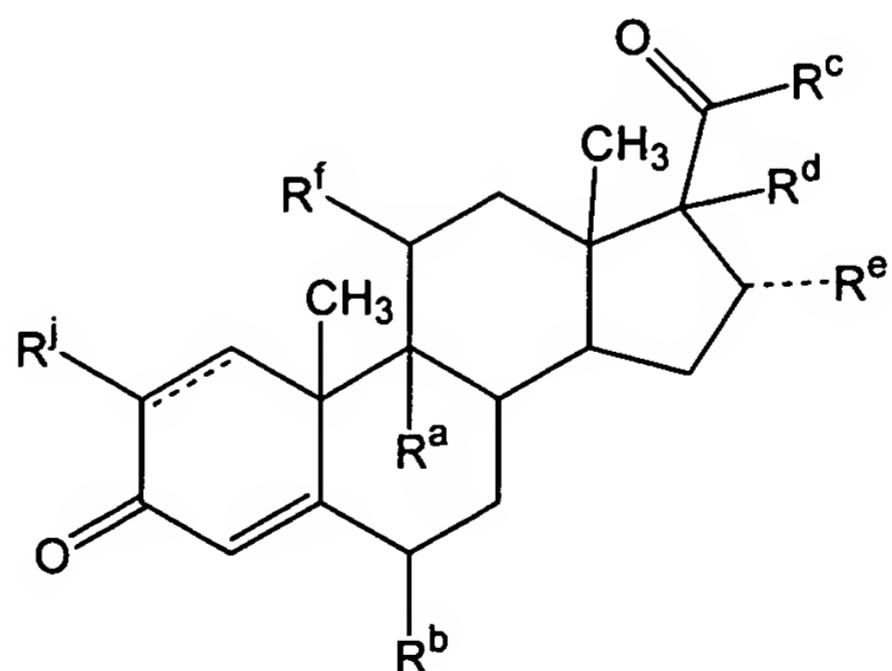
52. (Original) The compound according to claim 2 wherein said polypeptide is chosen from the group consisting of:

Gly-Phe-Leu, Gly-Gly-Phe, Gly-Phe-Phe, Gly-Phe-Gly, Gly-Leu-Gly, Gly-Val-Ala, Gly-Phe-Ala, Gly-Leu-Phe, Gly-Leu-Ala, Ala-Val-Ala, Gly-Gly-Phe-Leu, Gly-Phe-Leu-Gly, Gly-Phe-Ala-Leu, Ala-Leu-Ala-Leu, Gly-Phe-Phe-Leu, Gly-Leu-Leu-Gly, Gly-Phe-Tyr-Ala, Gly-Phe-Gly-Phe, Ala-Gly-Val-Phe, and Gly-Phe-Phe-Gly.

53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the inflammatory disease, disorder or condition is induced by or associated with an excessive secretion of TNF- α and IL-1.

54. (Previously presented) A method of treating an inflammatory condition or an immune or anaphylactic disorder associated with infiltration of leukocytes into inflamed tissue in a subject in need thereof which comprises administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2 wherein;

V is chosen from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X:



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from an NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, paracetamol, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, resveratrol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate,

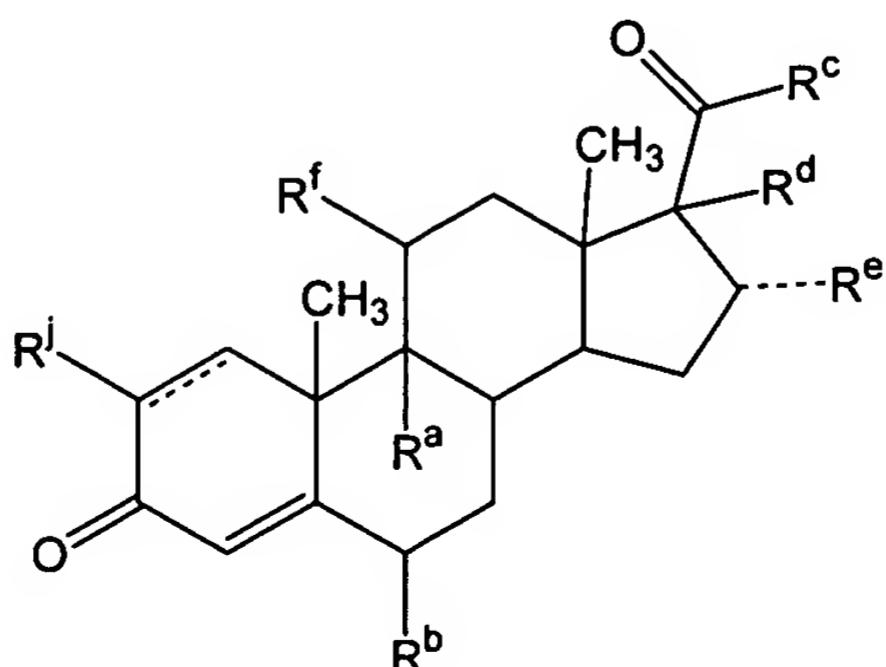
sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

55. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 54, wherein said condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, and cystic fibrosis.

56. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 54, wherein said inflammatory condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory conditions or immune disorders of the lungs, joints, eyes, bowel, skin, and heart.

57. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 54, wherein said inflammatory condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis, uveitis, conjunctivitis, inflammatory bowel conditions, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, distal proctitis, psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, coronary infarct damage, chronic inflammation, endotoxin shock, and smooth muscle proliferation disorders.

58. (Previously presented) A method for abating inflammation in an affected organ or tissue comprising delivering to said organ or tissue a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2 wherein V is selected from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X:



X

wherein

R^a and R^b independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R^c is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R^d and R^e independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C₁-C₄-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R^f is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R^j is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, α -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone,

paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

59. (Previously presented) A method for the treatment of viral diseases, disorders and conditions, comprising administering to a subject afflicted with one of said diseases or disorders an effective amount of a compound according to claim 2 wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane.

60. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 59 wherein said viral disease is HIV.

61. (Previously presented) A method for abating a sign or symptom or markers of a viral infection comprising administering to a subject presenting with said sign or symptom or marker a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, zalcitabine, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane

62. (Previously presented) A method for treating a symptom or sign or marker of viral infection, comprising administering to a subject presenting with said sign or symptom or marker a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine,

thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

63. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 62 wherein said symptom or sign is selected from the group consisting of viral load, viral replication, viral activity, viremia, viral- specific antigens, viral RNA, viral DNA, reverse transcriptase activity, antiviral cytotoxic cell activity in the subject, and T-cell or CD4+ cell count of the subject.

64. (Previously presented) A method of treating a symptom or sign or marker of neoplasia comprising administering to a subject presenting with said symptom or sign a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

65. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 64 wherein said symptom or sign of neoplasia is selected from the group consisting of tumor burden, tumor size, afflicted organ weight, tumor recurrence, survival time, length or extent of subject remission, growth of cancer cells, cancer cell survival, apoptosis index, metastasis extent or metastasis rate, a biological marker associated with a particular type of neoplasia, proliferation markers, activation of

relevant oncogenes dysregulation of tumor associated receptor function, tumor-specific antigens and tumor associated angiogenesis.

66. (Previously presented) A method of treating neoplasia comprising administering to a subject afflicted with neoplasia a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrazole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminoglutethemide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.